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The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 50,424—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.

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Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.L. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th July.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	C. Gadd	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	2nd Aug.
B.L. PEKIN	3908	600	G. Langborne	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	23rd "
† THAMES	4113	800	A. Symons	30th "
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	6th Sept.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

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H. W. ULOTH,
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Bombay, 14th June, 1895.

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ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
ORION	G. Nicolich	2,341	600	1st Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	350	9th Aug.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	350	9th Sep.

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STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
GISELA	A. Mitis	4,253	350	21st July.

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For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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S. S. Dco. BALDUINO.......... 23rd July, 1895
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Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi or Venice:—

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Rs. 550.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

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Passengers have the Option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by Subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other weekly and daily Local Lines.

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TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S S LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 10th July, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

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THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are requested to be on Board the LASEYNE, in the Prince's Dock, by Noon, on the day of sailing.

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HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

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RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

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CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,694 tons, on the 13th July, at 2 p. m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 16th July, at 10 a.m.

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S. S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 11th July, at Noon, calling at Kurrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, on the 11th July, at 7 a. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "HUZARA," 2,070 tons, on the 20th July, calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
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Bombay, 9th July, 1895.

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PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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Merely the Initials of four of

KEMP'S CELEBRATED INDIAN PREPARATIONS.

	Per Bottle. Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
KEMP'S Equatorial Hair Douche	1	8	2	8
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KEMP'S Floral Mouth Elixir	1	4	2	4
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—Which should all be found in every establishment in India.

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REFRESHED AND HAPPY

Will he feel who uses regularly Kemp's Douche at his Toilet.

He starts on his day's occupation, be it business or pleasure, feeling

FIT AND WELL,

For it is a perfect Tonic to the scalp and head and forms a grand Pick-me-up and stimulant for daily or hourly use.

KEMP'S CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

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THE FINEST PREPARATIONS OF SARSAPARILLA

At present on Sale in the Indian Market are

KEMP'S.

They are Freshly-made under scientific conditions, and from the finest Jamaica Root, and can be relied on to reach the consumer in fine bright condition.

It is well-known that the IMPORTED EXTRACT is frequently in a very doubtful state.

Whilst its age is always doubtful—

KEMP'S COMPOUND Extract, per Bottle Rs. 2-4, Rs. 4-0 and Rs. 7-8.

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Special prices per Dozen.

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TRADE MARK.

		Cash.		Credit.	
Special Invalid Brandy	per doz. Rs.	82	0	91	8
Extra Special Liqueur Brandy	per bot. "	7	0	8	0
Fine Old Pale Cognac	per doz. "	52	8	58	8
Old Pale Cognac	" "	45	8	51	0
Pale Cognac	" "	39	8	44	0

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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THORPE & Co. have always on hand a large supply of CLOTHING for EVERY DEGREE in FREEMASONRY.

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Master Mason's Aprons, English Blue, Best Quality	16	0
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Complete Sets of Lodge and Chapter Regalia and Jewels always in Stock for Furnishing of Lodges and Chapters.

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"The Anchor's Weighed" in the "Bay of Biscay" with a Supply of } BAHADUR CIGARS.

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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY AND PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

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A
NEW MODEL
COTTAGE
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SCHIEDMAYER
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CASH, Rs. 780.

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12 months, Rs. 72 per month.
24 months, Rs. 38 "

THE CHEAPEST COTTAGE PIANO IN INDIA.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., LD., Agents for MESSRS. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, have the pleasure to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on their part, that they have induced Messrs. Schiedmayer and Soehne to make a thorough good Pianoforte of the Cottage Shape, void of all ornamentations and possessing an action of the best quality, warranting durability, and a fullness and grandness of tone, characterising the High Reputation of the Celebrated Firm of Manufacturers, at a price to compensate for the low value of the Rupee at the present time.

Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., are now able to offer these Pianos to the public and to guarantee them, with the utmost confidence, to give entire satisfaction to the purchaser and do credit to their recommendation.

These Pianos are built with the same amount of care and skill as the Standard Indian Sympathetic Squares by the same Makers, and are specially built for all tropical climates. Solid ebonized case, metal frame, full compass, perfect check action.

These Pianos have been made to meet a certain demand for Well-made Pianos at a fair price, and which demand would be very much greater—to quote an English Journal on its review of the Cheap Piano Trade—if it had never entered the mind of man to make gewgaws a nine pounds apiece and call them Pianos.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
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COMPLETE CRICKET OUTFITS
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THE MOST POPULAR MAKES.—At the Lowest Prices.

BATS.

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CLAPSHAW'S ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS, Full Size	10	8
AYRE'S CELEBRATED ALL-CANE HANDLE CRICKET BATS	12	8
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WICKETS.

FULL SIZE, Iron Shod, Brass Tipped, per Set	6	14	WICKET-KEEPING GAUNTLETS...per Pair.	6	12
LEG GUARDS ...per Pair	7	8	MATCH BALLS ...each	5	8
BATTING GLOVES ...per Pair	5	12	STOP NET, complete with Poles	11	8

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 677 OF 1892.

TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay...Plaintiff.

VERSUS

JOSHI DEWJEE ASSA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, and PRAGJEE BHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mandvie Bunder, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay......Defendants.

ANANDIBAI, Widow of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, and KRISHNARAO BAPU TELANG, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort, Executrix and Executor of the last Will and Testament of the said TRIMBUCK RAMCHANDRA TELANG, Deceased ......Transferees.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the 28th Day of September, 1893, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esquire, Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Transferees and of the abovenamed Defendants, Joshi Dewjee Assa and Pragjee Bhimjee, or any of them, in All that piece of land, with the messuages and buildings thereon, situate in Mazagon, and containing 11381-62 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the North by the property of the Bombay Flour Mills Company, Limited, on the West partly by the property of Begam Fatma, Wife of Soolteana Mahomed Hoosein, and partly by the property of the late Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C.S.I., on the South by other property belonging to (the Lessors) Bai Pirozbai, Widow of Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, and Bai Meherbai, Wife of Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady, and on the East by the Mazagon Road, and registered in the books of the Collector of Pension and Tax under No. 455, of this land about 11,326 square yards is leasehold property held under two Leases, each dated 4th March, 1887, as modified by an Agreement, dated 28th May, 1892, and 55-62 square yards or thereabouts is land purchased from the Municipality. The said leasehold land is subject to the payment of rent amounting to Rupees (340-8-0) three hundred and forty and annas eight. A portion admeasuring 455 square yards of the leasehold land has been under-leased at Rupees (92) ninety-two a month. Another portion, admeasuring 931 square yards, at Rupees (85) eighty-five a month, and another portion, admeasuring 355 square yards, at Rupees (38) thirty eight a month.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Transferees abovenamed, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort Bombay.—Dated this 14th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 350 OF 1893.

RAO SAHEB GOVINDRAO MARTAND, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kandewady, without the Fort of Bombay..........Plaintiff.

VERSUS

TRIBHOWANDAS RATTANJI MODI, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Ballaji Shamshet Street, without the Fort of Bombay ...Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Eighth Day of November, 1894, the following Immoveable Properties will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Two Lots, by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Day of July, 1895, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Shaik Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement Forty-one square yards and three-ninths of a square yard or thereabouts, standing in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 174, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 232, and Street No. 182, and bounded on the West by a passage for Sweeper, on the East by Shaik Memon Street, on the North by the house now or late of Cursetjee Bhimjee and Nusserwanjee Bhimjee, and on the South by the house now or late of Vasudeo Pandurang Purvoe, and is now in occupation of the tenants of Parvatibai.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate in Bombay, at Punchmookhi Hanooman Street or Marooti Lane, without the Fort, containing by admeasurement Eighty square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Collector's Rent Roll for Pension and Tax under No. 710 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward C No. 5548 and Street No. 20, and bounded on the East by the Punchmookhi Hanooman Street or Marooti Lane, on the West by a sweeper's passage abutting on the house now or late of Mooriedhur Sumbhoo, on the North by the house now or late of Madhoo Dadajee, and on the South by a sweeper's passage abutting on the house now or late of Janardhan Dadaji, and which premises formerly were and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Defendant.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Mr. Fardunji P. Pavri, Attorney for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 82, Tamarind Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of April, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

5TH, 8TH, 10TH AND 12TH OCTOBER, 1895.

OWNERS are reminded that the FIRST ENTRIES CLOSE on the 15th instant.

For Programme *see* C. T. C. Calendar of June 27th, No. 5.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secretary, Madras Races.

A GENTLEMAN about to give up RACING is desirous to dispose of his entire Stud, comprising the following:—

B. A. P., Philip, height 13·2 W. I. T. C. Measurement.
G. A. P., Nadir " 13·1½ " "
Ch. A. H., Shamshir, 5 years old.

The above are Maidens, have done First-class time in trials, and are entered in the Poona Races.

For full particulars apply to

W. A. FOWLER,
Fitzgerald Hotel, Byculla, Bombay.

SIVAGANGA ZEMINDARY RUPEE LOAN, 1895.

THE Resident Lessee hereby notifies that this ENTIRE LOAN for SIX LAKHS OF RUPEES has been Underwritten at Par.

Single Bonds of Rs. 500 each in the various issues can now therefore only be obtained from leading Brokers in the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Markets.

The Terms of the Bonds are as under:—

Series.	Bonds. Rs. 500 each	Bearing interest at p. ct. p. a.	Due 1st July. A. D.	To be Redeemed at per Bond.
A.	200	6	1896	Rs. 500-0-0
B.	200	5¾	1897	" 502-8-0
C.	200	5½	1898	" 507-8-0
D.	200	5¼	1899	" 515-0-0
E.	400	5	1900	" 525-0-0

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR SONS OF GENTLEMEN

At Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

PRINCIPAL:—DAVID GILLMORE, ESQR., M. A., (CANTAB), ASSISTED BY MISS GILLMORE.

BOYS are received from the age of six, carefully prepared for PUBLIC SCHOOLS, Preliminary Army Examinations, Naval Cadetships, etc., Special Arrangements for Indian Children. Terms Moderate.

Referees (in India) Col. Hancock, President, Rajasthanik Court, Kathiawar, Rev. C. A. Gillmore, B. A., Chaplain, West Ridge, Rawalpindi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 89 OF 1893.

HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK and HAJEE HAROON SEEDICK, respectively of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Mahomedan Inhabitants, residing at Chhas Mholla Street, outside the Fort..Plaintiffs.

VERSUS

PREMABAI, Wife of PREMJI TRICUMDAS, and PREMJI TRICUMDAS, respectively, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Wadachi Gaddy Street, outside the Fort ......Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Directions contained in the Final Decree, bearing date the 25th Day of June, 1894, the following Immoveable Property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, by Messrs. BENNETT & Co., Auctioneers, under the direction of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on the Premises, on SATURDAY, the 3rd Day of August, 1895, at 4 P.M.

PARTICULARS.

All that the right, title and interest of Premjee Tricumdas, the 2nd Defendant abovenamed, and of the Plaintiffs abovenamed as Mortgagees in—

All that piece of land, together with messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in New Bhundarwada Street or Wadachi Gaddy, bearing assessment No. 18, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507, new No. 6158, old Survey No. 911, new Survey No. 2218, containing by admeasurement 208 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East and West by the public Road, and on the North by the house of Damjee Narayen, and on the South by the house of Khimji Jiva, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premji Tricumdas and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Edgelow and Gulabchand, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 25th Day of June, 1895.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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First and Second Seats (Numbered and Reserved) can be obtained from the Sergeant-Major, 2nd Royal Irish Rifles.

PRICES: Rs. 2 and Re. 1. Back Seats (Unreserved), As. 8.

ESTATE OF ROBERT COOPER, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of ROBERT COOPER, late of Bombay, Foreman, Boiler Maker, G. I. P. Railway Parel Works, who died at Bangalore on or about the 3rd Day of June, 1895, and Probate of whose last Will and Testament was granted on the 8th Day of July, 1895, to Mr. BENJAMIN JOHNSON, the Executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their claims to the Undersigned, at their Office, No. 28, Meadows Street, Fort, within one calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the Executor will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the Deceased, or having any property belonging to him, are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.—Dated this 9th Day of July, 1895.

BLAND & NOBLE,
Solicitors for the Executor.

In the Matter of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and in the Matter of the COLLETT FLOUR and OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, in Voluntary Liquidation.

NOTICE is hereby given that a MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Vishnu Narrayen, Esq., Pleader of High Court, Kalkadavie Road, on Saturday, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., to receive the Liquidator's Report up to date.

મુલજી હનસરાજ,
i.e., MOOLJEE HUNSRAJ,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 10th July, 1895.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company (convened by the Directors) will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th Day of July, 1895, at 4 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Medows Street, Fort, for the purpose of confirming the Special Resolution passed by the Shareholders at their Extra-ordinary General Meeting held on Monday, the 1st Day of July, 1895.

By Order of the Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.
Bombay, July 6, 1895.

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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, 21, Medows Street, the following:—

23 cases each 1 doz. bottles Swedish Punch.
15 cases each 1 doz. bottles Hock and Mossels.
1 quite new cottage piano by Story and Clark.
2 safety cushion tyer cycles.

The property of a Gentleman, consisting of conversation sofas, chairs, cabinets, corner shelf, flower-stands, writing table, glass, crockery, platedware, table ornaments, and China jars.

1 English-made two-door safe with stand, size 30×28×20.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, July 10, 1895.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome black and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, very valuable drawing-room suite, with very valuable velvet lining, very best platedware, very rich glassware, very valuable dinner and dessert sets, all specially ordered out from England, a first-rate mahogany full-sized slate billiard table in very good order, with lamps, cues, balls, &c., complete, by "John Roberts," a sweet-toned ebonized semi-grand piano, by "Schiedmayer," valuable hanging and table kerosine lamps, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c. If not previously privately disposed of, one handsome strong grey Australian (half Arab) mare, 6 years, 14-2, broken to saddle and harness, &c., the property of R. H. VINCENT, Esq., Commissioner of Police.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong-built victoria, with removeable coach-box.
1 powerful grey Australian horse, about 15 hands, going in saddle and harness.
1 strong glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 bay waler gelding, aged going in saddle and harness.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, July 10, 1895.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE GUNPOWDER ROAD, AT MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mr. Dossabhoy Cursetjee Madon, the transferree of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th Day of September, 1893, and made between the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla of the one part and Beerojshaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla of the other part.

All that piece of land, situate on the Gunpowder Road, at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district and sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 356 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under No. 1684, old Survey No. 23702, and bounded on the east by property of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, on the west by property of Merwanjee Framjee Dadyburjorna, on the north by the property belonging to the late Sorabjee Dossabhai Mazagonwalla, and on the south by the Gunpowder Road, together with the dwelling house, hereditaments and premises built and standing on the said land, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 5223 (1) (2), street Nos. 16, 18 (1), and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

SALE OF 30 CASES WHITE NAINSOOKS AND JACCONETS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. Dwarkanath Purshotum.

D 38 P—2409 10—2412 } 8 cases white nainsooks 36 inches
2415-16—2418-20 } 18 yards.
2426-30—4 cases white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.
D 127 P—2557-58—2569—3 cases white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.
D 129 P—2568-69—2 cases white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.
D 192 P—2605-9—5 cases white nainsooks 35 inches 18 yards.
D 198 P—1984-85—1 case white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.
D 126 P—2553-54—2 cases white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.
D 193 P—2748-52—5 cases white jacconets 36 inches 18 yards.

On SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar (where the kit has been removed for sale), the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, windproof lamps by Hinks and Ditmar, revolving top writing table, perambulator, table ornaments, etc., the property of W. MACDONALD, Esq.

The property is on view.

On a Date to be fixed hereafter Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, opposite the bungalow of Mr. H. Conder, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, English pier glasses, large Brussels carpets, 2 to 12 light hanging argand lamps by Tucker, handsome slight American landau, &c., the property of the Rajah of Nepaul.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, July 10, 1895.

TWENTIETH EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1895.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says:—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufactures, commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

THE "Morning Post" says:—The edition for 1895 has been carefully revised, and much information added to meet the requirements of business men and the general public. The residents of Bombay, and also visitors, will find it an excellent work of reference as a directory, as well as an historical and descriptive guide to this famous city.

THE London "Daily Chronicle" says:—There is not, and there never has been, a better Guide for any part of the world than that which Mr. J. M. Maclean, recently Member for Oldham, originally published at Bombay in 1875. It is now annually brought up to date under the care of his successor in the editorship and proprietorship of the "Bombay Gazette," Mr. Grattan Geary, and we never open its pages without admiration for the masterly way in which it marshals the innumerable facts connected with the past and present of the great and increasingly beautiful city which proudly calls itself "first in India." Altogether, to anyone proceeding to or having business relations with India "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" is simply indispensable, while to the residents of one of the finest cities, situated on one of the very finest harbours of the whole empire, its value is beyond that of many rupees, of which it only costs five.

THE "Observer" says:—This handy volume, with its up-to-date directory and varied information about Bombay, will be found an invaluable companion by visitors to India. The information on the commercial and manufacturing progress of the city has been brought up to the close of last year from official and other authentic sources; the public buildings are fully described, and a wealth of information of a varied character is given. The latest edition of this Guide will be found of great value by both visitors and residents.

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Paid up Capital...............................$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....................................$ 50,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
F. D. BARNES, Esq., (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANG[illegible]

AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG.
BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON.
BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON.
BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG. | PEKING. |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,50,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay and at 31 Dalhousie Square South Calcutta.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID............ £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS...............	The Credit Lyonnais.
SINGAPORE ...... PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

W. CARRON, Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........Yen 6,000,000 = Rs 1,20,00,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.............. " 4,500,000 = " 90,00,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 3,928,000 = " 78,56,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS:—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE [illegible] BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, 9th March, 1895.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND............... £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, and Aden.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

W. H. BEDDY,
Acting Manager.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

1895.
FACTS AND FIGURES
FROM THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL INCOME, over thirty-six million dollars.
BENEFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS, over fifteen million dollars.
NEW INSURANCE WRITTEN, over two hundred million dollars.
ASSETS, over one hundred and sixty-two million dollars.
SURPLUS, over twenty million dollars.
INSURANCE IN FORCE, over eight hundred and thirteen million dollars.

For Forms of Application, &c., apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents, Bombay Presidency.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs 5; Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of Horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every Class of Shoeing is done.

GOLD AND SILVER THREADS,
(REAL AND IMITATION).
BRAIDS, CORDS,
LACES, FRINGES, &c.,
BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
RUBY HOLES for Wire-drawing.

BENTON & JOHNSON,
63, King's Cross Road,
LONDON.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local Absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 492, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
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Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line

but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	" 4½ "
Third do.	" 2½

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
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Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs.
Half-yearly	" 6
Quarterly	" 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor" of the *Bombay Gazette.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shs. ex.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	l.s.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,460
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,325
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,260
Commercial & Ld. Mge	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10. p.c.	171
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	108,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	29
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	8 pr. ct.	300
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.				Half yearly	
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	20	720
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	55
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	00	all	9 per ct.	335
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	20	955
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	900	500	500	15	460
Bombay National Manfg. Co. Ld	500	1,000	1,000	...	315
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	430
Central India	1,000	500	500	35	1,400
China Mills Co Ld	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	845
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	955
Coimbatore S and W	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	710
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs15	700
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	730
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	535
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	550
Empress	2,100	500	500	17½	1595
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	510
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	30	745
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	680
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	700
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	1,200
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,315
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd 25	550
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25	685
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs 5	177½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	55	1,150
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld	800	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs25	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil	880
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	930
Leopold	2,500	100	100	7½	220
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	925
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	1,100
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	100	3,075
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	390
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr ct	
Manockjee M Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	50	2,445
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	165
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	2,210
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	...	...
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	110
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 2	675
Oriental	6,725	625	625	Rs 22½	535
Presidency Mills Co (Ld)	743	1,000	1,000	40	1,460
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	905
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	1,070
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	50	1,385xd
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	1610
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	800
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	145
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvRs 12½	375
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	12½	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	420
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	20	690
Sassoon and Alliance	2,000	400	500	25	860
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	850
Venishunker Lakhmishunker C Mill Co, Ld	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	710
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	200
Union Mills Ld	800	1,000	1,000	...	425
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				guar.	
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	—	£100	all	5 p. c.	2,600
B.B. & C.I. R.	—	£18	—	do.	520
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	300	1,250	1,250	75	1,375
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	1,15
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	22
Bhowunggur City Press & Manfg Co. Ld	550	250	250	45	155
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	15	155
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	130
Broach City Press Co., Ld	690	200	200	12	190
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,100
English Press and Manfg	400	200	...	20	90
Fort	150	8,500	500	80	1,125
French	300	500	500	25	510
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	30	43
Hingoli Press Co., Ld	700	100	100	12	135
Khadgaum	240	450	450	30	480
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	235
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	53	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	97½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Nil	350
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	15	170
New Berar	1,200	500	500	25	520
New Indian	1,000	125	125	11½	137½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,235
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	565
Scrab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	55 200
Surat City Press Co., Ld	37	200	all	12	210
Valkart	—	1,000	100	90	1,145
MISCELLANEOUS.				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	10 7½	545
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	123xd
Bombay & Bur- ...a Trading ...rporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	5,225
...ew Issue	500	375	625	75	1,312½
...bay Ice ... Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 1½	69
...y Land Building ...d.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
...y Flour	720	500	500	50	1,710
...Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	Nil	60
...idation Paper	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	250
...nd Nor- India Mills	1,500	200	200	20	160
...loth & ...al Mills	2,200	250	250	8 pr. ct.	25
...uaran- ...rety ...Assn	5,900	100	10	10 pr. ct.	1
...Roberts	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	141
...t Co	4,000	200	175	21	348
...aches ...ng	500	500	300	30	20
...ance Ice ...factur- ...o	3,500	100	100	Nil	141
...& Co.	4,000	100	100	15	133xd
...Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	52
...Foundry	1,000	100	200		60
...Govt. ...ity Life ...ance	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	155
...& Co.	4,000	100	100	7½	110
...Spinning	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	490
...e of ...Fire I.	250	8,000	1,000	No dvd	2,350
...y & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	50
...er & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,035
...er & Co.	1,500	100	100	7	111
...oone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvdRs1½	28½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	23-14
Gold Leaf	"	23-15 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold, old	"	23-8
Do. do. new	"	23-4
Australia bar Gold	"	23-9
Bombay bar Gold	"	23-8
Sovereigns	"	15-2
Do. Drazons	"	15-1
Silver 7	"	98-2
Do. 17½	"	98-4
Carolas	"	205-0
Mexican	"	190-0
[illegible] Piece	"	200-5

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-15 p.m.
Gymkhana Complimentary Smoking Concert to Mr. R. N. Maot, 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Naderi and Brindisi entered the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Aden entered, and the steamers Bisagno, Rola, and Marquis of Bacquehem, left the dock yesterday.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced on the 27th ult., terminated last evening.

RANGERS.—There will be a practice game with the B. V. Artillery this evening, on the Cooperage, at 5-45 p.m., wet or fine. Members are requested to be punctual.

DEPARTURE.—The steamer California, Captain S. Dechaille, which was put back on the 5th instant, owing to some defect in the machinery, left again for her destination yesterday, the defect having been made good.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of June was 3,716; daily average, 124; total of new admissions, 1,579; Parsee, 983; Hindus, 472; other castes, 124; number of children vaccinated, 89.

REPORTED THEFT.—Vussonji Chapsey, a Hindu, residing at Mint Road, has reported to the police, that during his absence from home, on Monday afternoon, some one entered his room, and stole a gold nose ornament and silver utensils, of the aggregate value of Rs. 217.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Lalwady, Parel Road, regarding the death of Savitree, a Hindu woman, aged thirty-five years. The woman had been subject to fever and other complaints for the last twelve months. On the evening of the 6th instant she took her meal, and went to bed, and about 1 o'clock on the following morning was found missing by her husband. A search was made, but deceased was not found until yesterday morning, when her dead body was found floating on the surface of the water in the Dinshaw Manockji Petit Mill's Tank, Parel Road. There were no external marks of violence on the body. A verdict of suicide by drowning was returned.

KNOCKED DOWN A LADDER.—Yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, at Naigaum Road, on the body of Narayen Ragowji, aged forty years, lately employed in the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Mill. About twelve days ago he was putting a belt on the machinery when the belt broke and struck Narayen with such a force that he was thrown down the ladder, sustaining a fracture of the right arm and other bodily injuries. Deceased was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he was detained under treatment until Monday afternoon, when his wife took him home at Naigaum, where deceased expired a few hours afterwards. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

PICK-POCKETS AT NULL BAZAAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged an old offender, named Abdul Nassir, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, with theft of a purse, containing Rs. 5-12, the property of an Iranee, named Gustad. On Monday morning complainant was standing at a stall, in the Null Bazaar, making some purchases, when the accused dexterously managed to put his hand into the coat's pocket and removing the purse therefrom, was walking off, when a policeman in plain clothes, who had been watching the accused's movement, followed, and arrested him with the purse in his hand. Accused, against whom there was a register of four previous convictions, admitted the offence, and was ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for two years.

UNPROVOKED ASSAULT.—At the instance of Constable Murray, Nursoo Baloo *alias* Jack, against whom stood a record of nine previous convictions, was yesterday placed before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of causing hurt to Luximan Maloo, by assaulting him with a stick. About 10 o'clock, on Monday night, complainant was standing at a "pan-supari" shop, at the junction of Centre Road and 5th Lane, Camatipoora, when accused, who always used to carry with him a formidable bamboo cudgel, came from behind, and without any provocation belaboured complainant with it, causing black and blue wheals on the face and the back. The accused then made off, but was arrested by a policeman, and taken into custody. Complainant was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the injuries were dressed. The magistrate sentenced the prisoner, an old offender, to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—Mr. Thomas Parr, of Messrs. Fred, Ahrle and Company, Esplanade Road, last week, publicly challenged any professional photographer in India to surpass him in excellence in finished bromide enlargements, the challenge being for Rs. 150 a-side. The challenge has been accepted by Mr. F. M. Gurda, who was the winner of three prizes at the Madras Fine Arts Exhibition in this particular subject for three consecutive years; and at the Simla and Poona Annual Fine Arts Exhibitions his works have been "highly commended" by the judging committees. Mr. Gurda will be better known to the Bombay public, however, as the artist who took a bird's-eye-view of the most interesting cricket match in India (Lord Hawke's XI. *vs.* the Parsees) from the top of Tata's Mansion, just as the game commenced. Mr. Gurda, in accepting the challenge, thinks the sum of Rs. 150 very small, and, therefore, proposes it be raised to a thousand rupees.

AGAIN AT IT.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Constable Favel, of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Goolam Hoosein Mohideen, a Mahomedan, of disreputable character, with theft of silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 71, the property of a Khoja woman, named Bachoobai, residing at Foras Road. It appears that, on Friday, complainant left her father's house, at the 5th Lane, Camatipoora, and went to reside with her husband, at Foras Road, leaving a box containing pieces of silk wearing apparel, in her father's house. On the same evening the father locked the door of his house, and went out. During his absence accused came up there, and being an old hand, opened the lock on the door with a nail, entered the place, and after opening the lock of a box in a similar manner, abstracted the property, and walked off. The father returned home late at night, and finding that the place had been visited by some thief, reported the matter to the police, on the following morning. While the subject was being investigated Constable Favel, on a certain information received, proceeded to Null Bazaar, and discovered the property in the possession of Ahmed Gooman, a dealer in old clothes. The magistrate convicted accused on a charge of receiving and disposing of the stolen property, and as he was an old offender, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

THE opening match in the first round of the cricket championship competition of the above Association will be played, this afternoon, on the Esplanade, commencing at 2 p.m., between the Elphinstone High School and the Antonio da Silva's School. Fifteen schools having entered this year there will be seven matches in the first round, one school (St. Xavier's) having drawn a bye. The following dates have been definitely fixed for playing off the remaining matches in the round:—

Thursday, July 25.—St. Mary's *vs.* Sir J. J. P. B. Institute.

Monday, July 29.—New High School *vs.* Free General Assembly's Institution.

Thursday, August 1.—J. N. Petit Parsee Orphanage *vs.* Gokuldas Tejpal School.

Saturday, August 3.—Indo-British Institute *vs.* Proprietary High School.

Wednesday, August 7.—Cathedral High School *vs.* Byramji J. P. C. Institute.

Thursday, August 8.—Fort High School *vs.* St. Peter's Boys' School.

A tent will be pitched for members of the Association, and special care will be taken that none but players and members are admitted to it.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road London, England.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the following cases were tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and a common jury:—

KIDNAPPING A HINDU MINOR.

Ganpat Rama and Cassee, woman, were charged with having, on the 14th May last, kidnapped a Hindu girl, named Saraswattee, a minor, from the lawful guardianship of her husband, Gajanand Balcrishna, and with abetting each other in the commission of the offence. Mr. F. R. Viccajee, instructed by Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown. The prisoners were not defended by counsel.

Mr. Viccajee, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case. Saraswattee, the kidnapped girl, was married about five years ago, and in May last, was residing with her husband in a house in Thakordwar. On the evening of the 14th May, she was induced by Cassee to leave her husband's house, and, in company with the first prisoner, was taken to a house at Dongree, where she was locked up in a room for several days, and where she lived on familiar terms with the first accused. The girl was afterwards taken to a room rented by the first accused at Karelwady, where, in consequence of the suspicions of the neighbours, who gave information to the police, the second accused was arrested, the girl Saraswattee being found hidden under a bench in Cassee's room. The first accused was subsequently taken up.

At the close of the case for the prosecution, the first prisoner, in answer to the court, stated that he did not take the girl away, and did not know her. The second accused also denied having enticed the girl. Mr. Viccajee, having briefly summed up the evidence, his lordship, in charging the jury, remarked that he thought the jury would find upon the evidence that the girl had willingly remained away from her husband's house. As to whether the girl was under age, and whether she had been actually enticed away by the accused, or either of them, his lordship left it to the jury to decide.

The jury, after a short consultation, returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty as regarded the first prisoner, and as regarded the second a verdict of not guilty by a majority of six to three. His lordship agreed with the majority; and both the prisoners were accordingly discharged.

FRAUD ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

Antone Phillip Pereira, a compositor in the *Times of India* press, was charged with having, on the 30th April last, used as genuine a third-class pass or season ticket on the line between Elphinstone Road and Church Gate Stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, with the intention of deceiving the officials of the Company, and with the intention that a fraud might be committed. The prisoner was also charged with using the pass fraudulently and dishonestly, knowing it to be forged, and with attempting to cheat the company by fraudulently pretending he was in possession of a genuine third-class pass. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, and Bayley, appeared for the Railway Company. The accused was not defended by counsel.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in addressing the jury, briefly stated the facts of the case. After explaining the charges the learned counsel said the prisoner was employed as a compositor in the *Times of India* press; and that fact should be remembered in dealing with the evidence relating to the pass. The season tickets for the company were printed at the press in question, and were sent to the company from time to time. In the course of printing, it would be shown that waste or spoilt tickets were thrown on one side, while the properly-printed ones were sent to the Traffic Manager's office, where they were filled in, and stamped with Mr. Crommellin's name. A register was kept at the head office of the persons to whom they were issued. The prisoner came by the train, which arrived at the Church Gate Station at 9-50 a.m. on the morning of the 30th April last, and on being asked for his ticket, produced the forged pass. The ticket-collector, Ardasir Manockjee Tuback, believing the ticket to be a forged one, reported the matter to the station-master, with the result that the prisoner was sent to the Traffic Manager's office, and afterwards to that of the District Traffic Superintendent. Enquiries were then instituted, and the prisoner was finally arrested on the 6th May, and charged before the magistrate.

Evidence was called for the prosecution. Ardasir Manockjee Tuback, signaller and ticket-collector at the Church Gate station, stated that, on the prisoner presenting the forged pass, was questioned in regard to it, when he said he had purchased it from the station-master at Elphinstone Road. On the matter being reported to the station-master, the latter sent the accused with a railway policeman to the General Traffic Manager's office, whence he was sent to the office of the District Traffic Superintendent at Grant Road for the necessary enquiries as to the genuineness, or otherwise, of the pass. Prisoner told the latter officer that he purchased the ticket at the Elphinstone Road station, and that he was employed at the Central Press. The fact was that such tickets were issued only at the General Traffic Manager's office, and it was most improbable that any of the clerks would have issued the pass, and pocketed the money without registering and numbering the pass. A person at Elphinstone Road could obtain such a pass from the head office through the station-master. Mr. Crommellin's signature on the accused's pass was a forgery. The station-master of Elphinstone Road station denied that he had ever issued or procured a season ticket either for the accused or any other person. Some other witnesses were also examined.

The prisoner, in answer to the court, said he told the chief clerk in the head office that he would be able to identify the clerk who had sold him the ticket. He was then sent to Grant Road, where the police shut him up in a room, beat him, and told him to say he had got the ticket at Elphinstone Road. The ticket was a genuine one, which he had received from a clerk at the head office. The prisoner then called two witnesses to prove that he had travelled over the line for three months before his arrest. One of them stated that the accused lived at Bandora, and used to get into the train at that station.

Mr. Kirkpatrick briefly summed up the evidence for the prosecution. The company had instituted the prosecution, not from any vindictive motive, but to protect their interests and prevent similar frauds in future. No doubt the accused had been a regular traveller on the line, and as, on the 30th April, he was detected travelling with a forged ticket, it was to be inferred that he had been using a similar pass on previous occasions. The evidence showed that he had forged Mr. Crommellin's name to the ticket, and that in the printing office he had the opportunity of purloining one of the waste tickets, which were not destroyed, but were thrown into the waste paper basket. They had only the prisoner's unsupported statement that he had purchased the pass, a statement which one of the witnesses had contradicted.

His lordship, in summing up the case to the jury, remarked that the evidence to show that the ticket was a forgery was overwhelming; and it showed that the accused intended to represent that the pass bore Mr. Crommellin's signature, when he knew it was not signed by that gentleman, and he had thereby perpetrated a fraud on the Company. If the accused was guilty, his lordship said he would be guilty of all the three offences. The prisoner had tried to show that the ticket was issued to him from the head office, but as against that there was abundance of evidence to show that the ticket was a forgery.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty on all the charges.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said: Prisoner at the bar,—You have been rightly convicted of the offences on which you are charged with, which, although forming three counts, is really one act. I shall not therefore give you a very heavy punishment, more especially as this is a clumsy and ridiculous forgery. It is evident you must have fallen a victim to the temptation that was offered by finding this waste ticket, and that you then carried out the plan of trying to cheat the Company. For the protection of the Company, who have very rightly brought this charge against you, I sentence you to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

THE RECENT DISTURBANCES IN POREBUNDER.

A VERY large number of Hindus and Mahomedans of Porebunder having many relations and friends in Bombay, it is but natural that members of these two communities in Bombay should feel anxious to learn what is the state of affairs in Porebunder after the recent disturbances there on the Mohurrum Day. Those who have connections in Porebunder daily receive letters in Bombay, and from the latest news received our representative is able to gather that peace has not yet been completely established there. Shop-keepers still continue to be on the strike, and shops are not yet opened. The *tajias* are still lying near the Kharwas' *mudhi*. The authorities have succeeded in making a few arrests. About ten or fifteen Kharwas and two Mahomedans are arrested.

INQUIRE FOR GAMES.—Artists' Colours, Household Requisites Patent Medicines. Toilet Preparations and Articles. Invalid Food, Sick Room Requirements, and other useful articles for personal use, &c., at MADON, SON, & Co. Hummum Street Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF ABKARI LICENSES.

THE auction sale of the remaining nineteen licenses for the retail sale of pure and undiluted toddy spirit, pure *mowra* liquor, foreign imported wines, spirits, and fermented liquors, and pure palm toddy was resumed yesterday afternoon, at the Town Custom House, Fort, under the immediate supervision of Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S., First Assistant Collector, and Mr. R. J. Sharman, Assistant Collector. The number of bidders was larger than the previous day, and the competition was very keen, the bids rising with rapidity. In the conditions of sale, it was stated amongst other things that the classification and forms of licenses and the number of licenses assigned to each class and to each section of the town were liable at any time before or after the conclusion of the auction sale to be modified, reduced, or increased by the Collector, subject to the orders of the Commissioner without prejudice to the right of any person who might have already purchased a license at the auction sale to hold the same on the terms and during the period specified therein. At the time each license was put up to auction, the class to which it belonged, and the particular section of the town to which it pertained, and the name of the last holder of it, were announced by the crier, and then the bids began. The purchasers were allowed the privilege of renewing them for two successive periods of three years each on such assessment as the Collector might fix after each triennial period. These renewals would be in the years 1898 and 1891. At the close of the third triennial period or in 1894, the license would again be put up for auction. The bidder, in whose name a license was knocked down, was required to pay at once into the Collector's office the amount bid by him for the license, which was credited in the accounts as the amount paid by him for the first year of his holding each license, was put up to auction with a starting bid equal to the minimum annual fee, viz., for a license of second class foreign retail, the minimum bid was Rs. 400; for a first class country liquor retail Rs. 900; for a second class country liquor retail Rs. 700; for pure *mowra* spirit retail Rs. 500; for pure toddy spirit retail Rs. 500; and for raw toddy Rs. 50. Out of thirty-six licenses, thirty-four were knocked down in these two days. On the first day one license for second class foreign retail, two for first class country liquor retail, eight for second class country liquor retail, and six for *mowra* spirit were knocked down, while yesterday eleven licenses for pure toddy spirit, and six for raw toddy were sold. These licenses were knocked down at the following figures:—Second-class foreign retail Grant Road, minimum bid Rs. 400, final bid Rs. 830; two first-class licenses for country liquors, at Gilder Street and Bellasis Road, minimum bids for each Rs. 900, final bids Rs. 6,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively. Eight second-class licenses for the sale of country liquors retail for (the minimum bid for each Rs. 700) were knocked down at the following final bids with their respective places:—Girgaum Road, Rs. 3,500; Tardeo Road, Rs. 4,000; Lawrence De Lima Street, Rs. 5,100; Sopari Baug Road, Rs. 3,090; Sion, Rs. 2,310; De Lisle Road, Rs. 3,920; Morry Road, Mahim, Rs. 2,210; and Uger Bazaar, Rs. 4,000. Six licenses for the sale of mowra spirit (minimum bid for each Rs. 500) were sold at the final bids, with their respective localities:—Khoja Street, Rs. 720; Grass Bazaar, Byculla, Rs. 630; Chikalwady, Tardeo, Rs. 1,105, Grant Road, Rs. 1,730; Matharpakady, Rs. 1,100; and Mahim Bazaar Road, Rs. 505. Eleven licenses for the sale of toddy spirit (minimum bid for each Rs. 500) were knocked down as under, with their respective places:—Nowroji Road, Small Colaba, Rs. 930; Nowroji Hill Road, Rs. 550; 1st Nowroji Hill Lane, Rs. 750; Ghorupdeo Road, Rs. 1,510; Copper Smith Lane, Mazagon, Rs. 905; Sewree Jackeria Bunder, Rs. 1,205; Parel Village, Rs. 925; Sopari Baug Road, Rs. 1,600; Dharavi Road, Rs. 600; Lady Jamsetji Road, Rs. 505; and Jackeria Bunder, Rs. 1,200. Six licenses for the sale of raw toddy (minimum bid for each, Rs. 50) were sold at the following final bids with their respective places:—Market Lane, Mody Bay, Rs. 2,000; Homji Street, Fort, Rs. 1,780; Carnac Road, Rs. 2,300; Bhandari Street, Rs. 2,055; Fanaswady Rs. 2,600; and Naigaum Road, Rs. 1,300. From these figures it will be seen that the total amount realised by the sale of these licenses comes to Rs. 68,465.

THE SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE OF Rs. 5,500.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Brewin further charged Bububhai Narsi, Nagindas Fakirchand, Becherdas Kevalram, and Balmukand Bhaidas, mehtas in the office of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company, with criminal breach of trust as servant and theft in respect of Rs. 5,500, belonging to their master. Mr. Gilbert, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Dinshah Davar, barrister-at-law, Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, Mr. Bhaishankar, solicitor, and Mr. Maganlal Shroff defended the first, second, third, and fourth accused respectively.

Mr. Silas Benjamin, acting Superintendent of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company's Mills, being examined by Mr. Gilbert, said that he knew the accused. No. 1 was a clerk in the office, while the other three accused were mehtas in the piece-goods shops of the Company. Employes of the mills owned by Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Company were paid once a month on one particular day. To receive money for such payment the accused came to the office. On the 25th June last the witness had seen the accused sitting on the floor and counting money. There were two keys of the safe. One remained with him and the other with the first accused. The key in witness's possession was kept in a drawer of his desk on the evening of the 28th ultimo, and was found safe there the next morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Davar witness said that first accused was the son of Narsilal, who was a mehta in complainant's office. The mehta had been in their employ for many years, and was a trustworthy man. The Jacob Mill comprised several departments, and to pay all employes witness had to draw a cheque of Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 65,000. The cheque was usually cashed, and money brought back to the office. The drawer of the desk where the key of the safe was kept was locked. About a month ago the key of the drawer was broken, and it was got repaired by witness' assistant, on whom he had full confidence.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer witness said he did not make any enquiries from the hamals as to the loss of the money.

In cross-examining the witness on behalf of the third accused Mr. Bhaishankar asked Mr. Benjamin if he was in debt?

Witness refused to answer such a question.

Mr. Bhaishankar next asked if witness indulged in speculation?

To this also the witness refused to answer.

Mr. Gilbert objected to such questions on the ground that it was tantamount to insulting the witness.

The magistrate also was of opinion that such questions had better be avoided as far as possible.

After some further evidence had been recorded the case was adjourned.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A PORTUGUESE.

BEFORE Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Superintendent Brewin placed Dr. Abraham Hyams, a Jew and medical practitioner, and Francis Xavier Fonseca, a Portuguese, and bailiff in the Small Causes Court, charging them with making a false statement on oath, cheating and abetment of the above offences. It will be remembered that Mr. Brewin having given certain information to the coroner, the latter officer ordered the body of Duarte, a Portuguese, who died about two months ago, to be exhumed. Mr. Brewin obtained a warrant against the men alleging that the death-certificate contained false statements, and the false statements were made with the deliberate object of defrauding the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, where the deceased's life had been insured for ten thousand rupees. An application to release the accused on bail was made by Mr. DeSouza and Mr. Hugh Sealy pleaders, who represented Hyams and Fonseca, respectively. Mr. Brewin asked his Worship to take substantial bails. The magistrate ordered the accused to be bailed out on a surety of Rs. 2,500 and a surety of like amount in their own hands each. The case stands adjourned until the 22nd instant.

CRICKET.

BARONET C. C. VS. HINDU GYMKHANA.

THE above match which was played on the Esplanade last Sunday excited a large amount of interest, and large crowds assembled round the field to watch the fortunes of the respective teams. The Baronet Club went in first, and began very well, the score being 79 at the fall of the first wicket. When the score reached 148 with only six wickets down, they declared their innings closed. J. Dubash and Colabawala, a promising colt, with careful cricket, contributed 46 and 29 respectively. The Hindus, contrary to their usual way, fielded well, as several smart catches were brought off. The Parsee champion was beautifully held on the cover by Mr. Dhotrey, when he had made 14 runs. L. S. Bhundare was the only successful bowler, who took 4 wickets for 16 runs only. The Hindus then went in, and the only batsmen, who could offer any resistance to the fine bowling of Writer, were Kirtiker (21) and Dadarkar (13). Their innings closed for 63 runs—thus leaving the Baronet Club victorious by no less than 85 runs. Writer, 5 for 28 runs, and Gagrat 3 for 5 runs, shared the bowling honours.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH OF JULY 1895.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Delhi	29·502	Calm	...	103·5	80·4	68	0·40	4·25	—3·41
Agra	29·501	SW	8	103·0	84·2	55	..	5·49	—0·61
Cawnpore	29·536	W	...	101·4	83·0	54	...	2·83	...
Allahabad	29·507	S S W	18	97·1	84·2	68	...	9·67	+0·39
Jhansi	29·547	WSW	2	99·1	79·7	66	0·40	9·59	+0·49
Jacobabad	29·486	S E	4	107·0	85·5	77	..	0·11	—0·27
Karachi	29·516	SW	8	91·0	82·2	82	...	0·75	—0·34
Jeypore	29·559	W	5	101·3	81·8	62	...	3·27	—1·73
Ajmere	29·570	W	10	99·9	80·5	60	...	1·01	—3·25
Deesa	29·611	SW	14	96·8	76·5	80	0·18	3·92	—1·05
Ahmedabad	29·630	SW	4	95·8	79·1	70	...	6·09	...
Bhuj	29·551	SW	15	96·1	79·9	61	..	..	..
Rajkot	29·596	S S W	12	93·8	74·6	68	...	4·23	—4·36
Veraval	29·594	SW	14	83·6	80·2	85	0·15	3·49	...
Neemuch	29·621	SW	15	91·8	75·6	77	...	8·85	+2·14
Indore	29·616	N W	3	93·7	75·1	74	...	7·50	—1·82
Saugor	29·585	WSW	7	93·4	78·1	70	...	12·44	+1·14
Jubbulpore	29·568	S S E	3	94·5	78·6	75	..	17·81	+3·41
Hoshangabad	29·610	W	1	94·9	80·1	70	...	16·55	+4·37
Khandwa	29·657	W	7	96·2	78·1	76	0·02	6·46	—2·06
Raipur	29·617	SW	5	92·3	80·0	81	...	18·98	+5·73
Nagpur	29·603	Calm	5	93·3	78·1	79	...	13·82	+0·61
Amraoti	29·635	N W	6	95·7	77·3	85	0·06	7·20	—2·78
Akola	29·631	WNW	8	97·4	75·2	83	1·37	7·42	—0·80
Surat	29·626	SW	L	90·6	76·0	89	0·15	7·18	—8·31
Malegaon	29·647	Calm	8	92·9	75·1	79	..	4·86	—1·50
Bombay	29·670	S S E	14	86·3	75·8	91	0·37	18·81	—11·13
Poona	29·675	WSW	9	87·5	70·4	72	...	7·40	+0·61
Ahmednagar	—	...	...	..	—	..	—	..	—
Aurangabad	29·691	S W	4	92·9	73·7	65	..	7·66	...
Sholapur	29·713	WSW	8	88·7	71·5	75	...	1·26	—5·23
Ratnagiri	29·698	S S W	3	81·0	73·9	91	1·06	26·97	—17·03
Belgaum	29·731	WSW	21	74·7	66·3	91	..	10·25	—1·66
Goa	29·764	WSW	6	79·5	73·4	98	3·06	28·78	...
Karwar	29·784	S W	2	79·1	73·5	94	0·88	31·27	—20·31
Mangalore	29·808	WNW	2	78·8	71·4	93	2·15	58·59	+11·01
Calicut	29·807	NE	4	80·5	72·0	89	0·52	47·57	+5·27
Cochin	29·814	ESE	M	78·2	72·2	88	0·06	34·85	—0·95
Bangalore	29·783	WSW	13	76·7	64·3	90	0·04	2·65	—2·27
Secunderabad	29·655	WNW	11	91·1	72·9	73	...	3·92	—2·81
Masulipatm.	29·611	WNW	4	88·0	79·1	79	..	3·00	—4·23
Bellary	29·738	W	8	85·2	70·9	67	..	3·36	+1·07
Cuddapah	29·713	W	G	89·0	73·7	63	..	2·17	—3·01
Madras	29·689	WSW	5	88·0	78·0	63	...	2·05	—1·05
Coimbatore	29·768	NW	6	84·4	63·8	83	...	3·08	+1·32
Trichinopoly	29·722	WSW	12	92·0	77·8	62	...	0·45	—1·66
Negapatam	29·716	W	9	91·0	73·8	79	...	2·07	—0·26
Colombo	29·822	W	9	85·5	77·0	69	..	14·14	+5·72
Aden	29·706	Calm	7	95·3	83·3	67	..	0·01	+0·03

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall:—J. J. H.=0·06 (21·71); G. T. H. =0·14 (17·80); St. G. H.=0·19 (18·87); C. P.=0·37 (18·81).

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased briskly at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Bangalore, and has changed slightly or by small amounts elsewhere. The distribution is unchanged, and the baric gradients are moderate. Winds at Ratnagiri and Bombay exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles an hour at Secunderabad, 20 at Ajmere and Bombay, 18 at Allahabad, and 16 at Deesa, Veraval and Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large to very large excess of the average in the Punjab, Berar, the Central and North-West Provinces, and at Secunderabad, Malegaon, Indore, Bhuj, Ajmere and Jeypore, and the minimum 3 to 5° in excess at Agra, Allahabad, Jeypore, Ajmere, Saugor, Jubulpore, Nagpur and Amraoti. The highest temperature in the shade was 137° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 64° at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Goa (3·03") and Magalore (2·15"), over an inch at Akola (1·37"), and Ratnagiri (1·06"), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Jhansi, Deesa, Veraval, Surat, Bombay, Karwar and Calicut. An extremely small area of abnormally low pressure lies at and in the neighbourhood of Bombay and Ratnagiri, and as the winds are cyclonic, the weather is slightly unsettled there. The monsoon gradient on the West Coast is weak, being one-third of its average strength on the Malabar Coast, and five-sixths of its average strength between Bombay and Karwar. Hence light to moderate showers are probable there. Between Ratnagiri and Goa, however, the gradient is steep, and moderate heavy rain is to be expected.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Acting Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Tuesday's observations.—Pressure has changed irregularly, and it has risen briskly in the Punjab, and slightly at one or two other stations. Pressure is in the highest extreme in South and Lowest Sind and North Rajputana, but pressure differences are much smaller than ordinarily is the case at this season. Winds are southerly on the Konkan Coast, and easterly in the Diamond Island, and the weather is disturbed in these two regions, but elsewhere directions are fairly normal. The force is only moderate generally, and at the head of the Bay. Most unusually light mean temperature is excessive except in Bengal, the Punjab, Bombay, and Madras. The excess is greatest in the Central Provinces, where day temperatures are very high. Rain has almost ceased again in Madras, and only scattered rainfall is reported in Central and north-west parts of India; elsewhere the fall is general and fairly heavy. Jalpaiguri has had nearly five, Purnea, Dhubri and Mormugao over three, and Khushab, Mangalore and Goa over two inches.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.	Esp'lde. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba. In. Cts.
Previously registered	21 71	17 66	18 78	18 57
Tuesday, July 9th	0 20	0 14	0 24	0 31
Total	21 91	17 80	19 02	18 88
Total fall to July 9th, 1894	29 17	19 45	19 67	22 25
Total fall to July 9th, 1893	44 81	39 9	38 82	37 30

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; at Fort from 12 a.m. to 12 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

The following is the return of rainfall for the week ending Friday, 5th July:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jubbulpore	18	18	Nasik	3	88
Raver	7	0	Deolali	3	37
Nimbora	4	60	Ghoti	15	40
Bhadli	4	2	Nargaon	4	32
Jalgaon	6	84	Warangaon	2	14
Sirsoli	10	49	Hotgi	0	99
Mhasawad	6	31	Mohol	0	40
Maheji	4	61	Madha	2	46
Pachora	4	39	Barsi Road	4	10
Kajgaon	3	74	Kem	3	15
Naydongri	7	30	Jeur	2	18
Chalisgaon	4	85	Pomalwari	3	15
Nandgaon	5	21	Diksal	2	6
Manmar	4	16	Lonauli	33	77
Lasalgaon	3	20	Dhond	3	22
Khervadi	4	70	Talegaon	6	93

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

The following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m. on the 7th July 1895:—

	Ghadechi. In. ct.	Dhola. In. ct.	Jetalsar. In. ct.
Previous Total	5 44	3 95	2 87
Rainfall on July 6th	0 1	0 52	0 71
Total	5 45	4 47	3 58

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, July 8, 1895.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·679
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·4
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	·856
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	86·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	78·1
General Directions of wind*	WSW, SW, S, WSW, SSW, SSE.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours*	284
Fall of Rain	0·31
Total fall during month	0·89
Total fall during year	18·88
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 9th July	0·08

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Palmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the Throat and Wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Australia 1,378 tons, Captain T Barber, sailed yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammudi, 1,251 tons, Captain F E Hardcastle, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, &c, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's s s Brindisi, 2,129 tons, Captain R A Peters, arrived in harbour yesterday from Yokohama (1st June), with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,102 tons, Captain W Frame, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via Karachi, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain W J Crebbier, will sail to-day for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Cassum, Mrs Niama Tamna and Mr Ahmed Kobe.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Drummond	1872	Crockett		17-7	F Muir & Co
C	Mohammadi	1250	Hard Castle	Calcutta	6-7	B & P S N Co
D	Naderi	1168	MacAlester	Red port		B & P S N Co
E	City of Edinburg	2102	Frame	Karachi	9-7	F Forbes & Co
F	Jubeda	1570	Tyndal	Mauritius	10-7	H C Joosub
G	Setos	1172	Weiskham	Zanzibar	10-7	F Beyer
H	Tenasserim					Royal Indian Marine
H	H M S Magdala		Goodridge			Royal Indian Marine
K	Sabarmati	523		Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
L	Brahamani	523				Shepherd & Co
M	Mahanadi	548	Fakeera	Marmogoa		Shepherd & Co
Q	Laseyne	1151	Etienne	Aden	10-7	A Simeon

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Caledonia	7558	Andrews	London	12-7	P & O Co
3	Balduino	3018	Campia	Genoa	23-7	C Barboro
5	Mazagon	3279	Demmy	London	9-7	P & O S N Co
6	Rohilla	2169	Hemming	China	10-7	P & O S N Co
7	Kola	498	Whitehead	Karachi	9-7	M Mackenzie
8	M. Baquecham	2740	De Grise	Trieste	9-7	A Lloyds
10	Australia	1378	Barber	Antwerp	8-8	Glade & Co
14	Dwarka	959	Tice	Karachi	13-7	M Mackenzie
15	Chateau Yquem	2269	Jhemoy	Marseilles	19-7	B'bay Co
16	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob	Not fixed		Bombay Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Agent.
Clyde	4099	Weighell	Not fixed	P & O S N Co

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
9	Brindisi (s)	Peters	Yokohama, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	M. Bacquechem (s)	Grisogono	Trieste.
	California (s)	Dechaille	Amsterdam.
	Australia (s)	Barber	Hamburg.
	City of Edinburg (s)	Frame	Liverpool.
	Kola (s)	Whitehead	Karachi.
	Mohommudi (s)	Hardcastle	Calcutta, &c.

The steamer Nadir, Captain Crebbin, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi.
" Ravenna, for China, &c.
" D. Balduino, for Genoa, &c.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Ranald s—125 cases whisky, Dhunjibhoy Cowasjee; 45 cases confectionery, E D Sassoon and Co.

City of Perth s—8 cases whisky, Croft Mody and Co.

City of Edinburg s—39 bales printing papers, S A S Dawood.

Nubia s—35 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Edinburg s—50 barrels lubricating oil, Standard Oil Co; 310 boxes bar soap, A Shaikadam.

FROM LONDON.

Peninsular s—28 packages medicine, Eduljee Brothers; 35 cases champagne, and 25 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 4 barrels ham, and 4 barrels bacon, and 108 cases sherry, Treacher and Co; 14 packages medicine, Phillips and Co; 7 cases cheese, Eduljee Bezonjee; 20 cases oilmenstores, Eduljee Nusserwanjee; 19 cases stationery, John Dickinson and Co; 20 cases soap, E A Currim; 22 casks ale, D Dadabhoy; 88 cases wine, Phipson and Co; 7 cases medicine, K Visram.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Peninsular s—96 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 51 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 2 hogsheads claret, Phipson and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Peninsular s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 281 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee; 101 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardesir and Sons.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Peninsular s—23 cases gin, Eduljee Brothers.

FROM HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—1 pipe portwine, M Russee and Co.

Drachenfels s—2-qr casks rectified spirit, Eduljee Bezonjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Poseidon s—11 bales printing papers, K A Hoosein.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Drummond s—18 bales cotton, Latham and Co; 35 bales wool, Ally Mahomed Latiff; 110 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 55 bales hides and skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 4,681 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Jhon Fachiri.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—83 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 6 bales skins, The South Indian Export Co Ld; 26 cwts deer horns J M Rehimtoola; 130 cwts buffalo horns, R Fazal; 225 cwts dry ginger, Bharmal Poonsay; 37½ cwts gum, and 85 cwts olibanum, T Jamnadas; 65 cwts gum, J P Damjee; 145 cwts mother of pearl shells, M Lalljee; 15 cwts peacock, feathers, C Sorabjee; 1,200 cwts wheat, 156½ cwts tormeric, Isaac Wright and Co; 2 cases brass pots, Pahoomull Bros; 18 cases brassware, Ardeshir and Byramjee; 14 cwts peacock feathers, 12 cwts deer horns, and 15 bales skins, Muncherjee Shapoorjee and Co; 47 cwts dry ginger and 13 cwts bees wax, Sevjee Ramjee; 16½ cwts peacock feathers, B Shuriff; 12 cases condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 16 cases peacock feathers, Kahn and Kahn; 17 bales hides and skins K Shuriff and Co; 11 bales skins and hides, Pestonjee Eduljee Boyce; 54½ cwts mother of pearl shells, K Shuriff and Co.

Mazagon s—55 cwts dry ginger, Waghjee Bhimjee and Co; 5,021 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Brinkburn s—4,003½ cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Jetha Premjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Mazagon s—1,650 cwts myrabollams, The South Indian Export Co; 801 cwts myrabollams, Bauer and Krause.

FOR ANTWERP.

Samoa s—385 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 210 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 110 bales Cotton, David Sasson and Co; 8,000 cwts castor-seed, 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 5,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 8,000 cwts wheat, and 4,000½ cwts rapeseed, A Losasso and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Ruttonjee Bapoobhoy and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Samoa s—3,400 cwts wheat, 800 cwts poppyseed, and 15,563 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Chateau Yquem s—20 cwts gum, Isaac Wright and Co.

La Seyne s—1 box silver coins (Rs. 6,275) The Credit Lyonnai

FOR GENOA.

D Balduino s—100 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co; 50 tons old iron, Goolam Hoosen Tajbhoy; 8,000½ cwts linseed, and 8002 cwts rapeseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 122 tons old iron C Boggiano; 4000 cwts bone meal, R Kaderbhoy; 3001½ cwts linseed, John Fachiri 12 tons old iron, Kika Khooshali 500 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Ellora s—143 bales cotton A S Moodeliar and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Aden s—500 bales twist, Ebrahim Noordin and Co; 375 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales twist, P F Talati; 50 bales twist waste, S Framjee; 500 twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

Rohilla s—1 box cow bazar, P F Talati; 1 parcel cow bazar, Bundally Esmail; 1 box cow bazar, D Mowjee; 1 case ivory, M Dawoodbhoy; 18 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 11 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 50 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 40 chests opium, H A Esmail and Co; 50 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 6 chests opium, J Nowrojee; 7½ cwts genda horns, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Co; 20 chests opium, H A Esmal and Co; 7 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 14 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 21 chests opium, Silas E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Aden s—150 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co; 250 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 218 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Rohilla s—13 chests opium, N J Araham; 142 chests opiums, E D Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, Cursetjee Homonjee and Co; 144½ chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 47 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 81 chests opium, E J Abraham; 85 chests opium, S J Abraham; 125½ chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 31 chests opium, E Noordin and Co; 21 chests opium, Sorabjee N Talati and Co; 15 chests opium, D Maneckchand; 35 chests opium, K Harmookrai; 11½ chests opium, H Ramgopal.

THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ended 29th June were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 90,901, and for goods &c., Rs. 1,36,374, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 30,000, making altogether Rs. 2,57,275 (includes K. G. F. Railway Rs. 2,509), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 302-10-10. During the corresponding week in 1894, the receipts were Rs. 2,50,821-4-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 298-9-7.

THE number of applications for privilege leave this year from members of the Civil Service in Bengal is said to be far greater than usual, and the "Calcutta Englishman" hears that all the district officers of the Divison have applied for leave at the same time. If, however, the administration is to be carried on at all, it is obvious that many of the applicants must have their leave refused. Increased facitities for getting to the hills, and the accelerated mail service with England, afford inducements nowadays for taking short leave which were formerly unknown, and notwithstanding the fallen rupee, our contemporary imagines that the hotel-keepers of Darjiling and the large passenger steam companies carry on every year an increasing business with those who now take a short holiday when they can get it, but whose predecessors were content to wait with their shoulder in the collar until their turn for furlough came.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—The Property of a Lady. A Schiedmayer and Soehne's Overstrung Sympathetic Grand Square PIANO, in thorough good tone, order and Condition. Rs. 580. May be seen at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

EXCELCIOR celebrated Lawn Mowers are best in the market from 8 to 22 inches. Apply to PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

ONE Needle in 17 years. A Wonder of the day! Mrs. J. E. Wass, of Rotherham, Yorkshire, says:—It is now 17 years since I bought one SINGER SEWING MACHINE. It has almost been in constant use. I have never needed a man to it yet, and only broken one needle since I got it.'—SINGER COMPANY BOMBAY.

CHOICEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb. Extra Fine Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 per lb.; and Assorted Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-2 per lb. Imperial Family Mixture, As. 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DANTRA'S GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, 1 lb. Tin, Re. 1-4; ½ lb. Tin As. 10-6; and ¼ lb. Tin, As. 5-6. This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own Supervision, and immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

CRYSTALISED FRUITS, in perfect order, Re. 1-8 per lb. By the whole Box, 4lbs. or so, Re. 1-4 per lb.—JAMES PEARSE, 22 and 73, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, an European BARMAID. Copies of Photos, with Application, to be forwarded to Manager, GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, Rangoon.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I stayed in this Hotel for 5 days, and received every attention from Mr Pestonji, the Proprietor, and the Staff. The Proprietor kindly arranged for a place to cook my food and I am much obliged to him for it. I recommend this Hotel to all Orthodox Hindus—RADHA KISHAN RAI BAHADUR, Kashmir.

POONA.—POONA HOTEL, Poona, is a First-class, Upper-storied, and most Comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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£1,792,569 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1894, the largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

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PERRIER JOUET 'B' BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A BOON TO SPORTSMEN.—J. HENRY, PRACTICAL TAXIDERMIST and PRESERVER, 17, Mahomed Crescents Lane, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. Terms on application. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P. M. (Rs. 5 per month). Highest References. Apply to "N B," care of this Office.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says:—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara:—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

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EDISON PHONOGRAPH and KINETOSCOPE EXPORT. Write for particulars to the MANAGER, 12, High Road, Kilburn, London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; Postage Annas 4.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 9.

CONSOLS were 1/8 per cent. higher in London yesterday at 107¼; but Indian Sterling loan was unchanged at 116¼. About £100,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday. The price of 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities was unaltered, at £59¼. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 30 5/8d. per oz.; but in New York the metal became 3/8 cent dearer, at 67 cents per oz.; while demand Exchange on London advanced ¼ cent to 4·90 cents. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India at 30 days' sight remained at 1s. 1 1-16d. French Rentes in Paris advanced ¼ per cent., to 102¼; Paris Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at fcs. 25·17½.

No. 1 Club Wheat was quoted yesterday at 26¼s. per 492 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp and Dunkirk.

An advance of 1-32d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday at 3½d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 1-32d. higher in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3 11-16d. for July-August deliveries, and 3 49-64d. for November-December. The market closed firm; Surats flat; and Arrivals easier; Sales 12,000 bales; Imports 7,000 bales. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was again 1-16d. higher, at 6 1-16d. per lb. The Manchester market was firm.

Ready Mid-Uplands Cotton in New York was 1-16 cent higher yesterday, at 7 3-16 cents per lb., and September Futures were 7 points higher at 7·03 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

A moderate business has transpired in our local Cotton market to-day, but mainly for local spinners' account, and on the basis of previous rates. Exporters have bought only 100 bales of Oomrawattee, at Rs. 189; and 50 Unjeri, at Rs. 178; while the mills have taken 1,550 bales in all, made up of 500 each of Bengal, at Rs. 157½ to Rs. 160; and Indore, at Rs. 170; 300 Julgaon, at Rs. 161; 150 Antni, at Rs. 186; and 100 Wadhwan, at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, but only a small business has been reported for exporters' account, prices being all unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, the feeling in this maket also having been steady. The price of *Linseed* has given way one anna per cwt., say to Rs. 7-15-6 to Rs. 8-1-6 per cwt.; other quotations being unchanged. The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	1,510	bales.
Wheat	13,761	cwts.
Linseed	2,869	"
Rapeseed	4,428	"
Poppyseed	1,515	"
Castorseed	1,104	"
Rice	1,785	"

FREIGHTS are quiet but not lower; but no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened at 1s. 1 3-16d. for Bank telegraphic and Demand; 1s. 1 9-32d. for three months' sight credit, at which latter rate a few Bills were placed, and in the early part of the day there was no enquiry for Bank Paper from any quarter; but later on the *bears* were busy again temporarily, and the rate receded somewhat, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 1 5-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 1 5-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 1 3-16d.	"
Credits 3 do.	1s. 1 ¼d.	"
Francs 3 do.	139¼d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 107¼ for cash and 107 3/8 for the settlement at the end of this month, at which quotations rates have remained steady throughout the day, closing on the same level, in both positions.

SHARES.—There has been rather more movement in this market to-day, chiefly in Cotton Mill Scrip, and we note the following changes in our list this evening:—Star of India Mill shares have advanced Rs. 35; Imperial Cotton and Brittania Rs. 25 each; and Empress, Rs. 5; while on the other hand Central India, and Bombay Cotton have declined Rs. 15 each; Lukmidas, and Maneckji Petit, Rs. 5 each. In press New Berar have declined Rs. 5; and Mercantile Rs. 2½. In Miscellaneous, Bombay Flour Mills have advanced Rs. 5; Treacher and Co. Rs. 5; Delhi and Northern Flour have declined Rs. 2.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JULY 8.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

The Bhamo route to China for places beyond Momein and Tingyueh is closed for traffic until further notice.

The Bhamo route to China is interrupted beyond the British frontier between Chungking and Washin.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 9th July, 1895.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	...	...	... p.m.	...	...
Teheran	..	2	45 p.m.	...	28
Suez	..	2	20 p.m.	...	19

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 9th July, 1895.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	1	...	1
" Karachi	...	21	...	2
" Madras	...	27	...	1

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June 1895 on 115·50 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	2,900	18,300	20	21,220
Or per mile of Railway	25	159	......	184
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	70,402	5,81,868	1,447	6,53,717
Total for 25 weeks	73,302	6,00,168	1,467	6,74,937
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year (on 45 miles open)	818	838	36	1,692
Per mile of Ry. do.	18	19	1	38
Total to corresponding date do.	18,711	45,025	679	61,415

Increase for the week .... Rs. 19,528
Ditto to date .... " 6,10,492

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd June, 1895, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	93,000	2,75,000	4,000	3,72,000
Or per mile of Railway	202	596	9	807
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	25,42,715	74,25,983	89,308	1,00,58,006
Total for 25 weeks	26,35,715	77,00,983	93,308	1,04,30[illegible]
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	85,725	1,78,391	[illegible]	[illegible]
Per mile of Ry do.	183	387	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total to corresponding date do.	24,96,324	66,68,508	[illegible]	[illegible]

Increase for the week .... [illegible]
Ditto to date .... [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ATKINSON—June 27, at Gadag, the wife of J J W Atkinson, Loco Dept, S M Ry, of a son.

MORSE—June 25, at Waltair, the wife of F W Morse, Executive Engineer, P W D, of a son.

RATTRAY—June 28, at Maple Hayes, Mussoorie, the wife of Lieut C Rattray, 26th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

PLATEL—JORDAN—June 26, at the Roman Catholic Church, Asansol, by the Rev Father De Vos Joseph Arthur Platel, Permanent Way Inspector, E I Railway, Jeriah, to Sarah Ann, eldest daughter of John Jordan, E I Railway, Asansol.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1895.

THE unopposed return of the sitting member for the University has completed the general election for the eight non-official seats upon the Bombay Legislative Council. Half the seats have been retained by members elected in 1893, while the other moiety has gone to gentlemen without previous experience of the "consultive" Council as it has been not inaccurately termed. It is significant of the fickleness of the electorate that in only one of the five constituencies, where contests took place, has the sitting member been re-nominated. The Municipalities of the Northern Division, notwithstanding the opposition of Mr. Gokaldas Parak, have sent Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad back to the Council. This act was a recognition on the part of Mr. Setalvad's constituents of his energetic and zealous work on the Council. The honourable member would have had still higher claims upon their gratitude if his zeal had been tempered by a little more discretion, and a little more care in verifying the information upon which some of his questions were based. But Mr. Setalvad is a young man with abundant time and opportunities before him for learning that a strong case may be weakened by making it a handle for hasty generalisations. The useful results of his criticisms upon certain features of educational policy have shown us the good work of which he is capable when his views are expressed with moderation and care. In regard to the University seat we anticipated from the first that Mr. Javerilal would be re-elected, but we did not anticipate that the well-known educationists who had been asked to stand, and had shown no reluctance to do so would allow him a walk-over. But although some regret may be felt that the question whether the University should be represented by a man of affairs rather than by one who can lay claim to academic distinctions, the Fellows may rely upon it that few men in the Presidency give a closer and more constant attention to provincial matters than Mr. Javerilal. The unopposed return of Mr. Macdonnell for the Chamber of Commerce and of Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta for the Bombay Corporation were both foregone conclusions. Mr. Macdonnell's presence in the Council Hall will be specially valuable when the Bombay Port Trust Bill, which was drafted some months ago, and referred to the Government of India, is placed on the legislative anvil. As a Trustee of the Port, Mr. Macdonnell will be in a position to speak authoritatively regarding the views of the governing body upon the various clauses of the measure, and as an experienced man of business he will be able to speak of its provisions from a commercial point of view. Another reason why Mr. Macdonnell's re-election may be welcomed is the fact that owing to the recent disfranchisement of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in order to make room for another claimant, he will be the sole representative of the important commercial interests of the Presidency. With regard to Mr. Mehta's nomination it may be said that the members of the Corporation would find it impossible to send to the Council a representative, whose views coincide more closely with their own, for with a considerable number of them Mr. Mehta's opinions on any question which comes up for consideration settles the point so far as they are concerned. His influence in civic affairs is indeed so predominant, that the recent records of the Municipality might be searched almost if not quite in vain for an instance where any proposition or amendment he has brought forward has not been carried. *En passant* a hope may be expressed that the decision of Government on the memorandum submitted a few weeks back by the Municipality on the question of the police charges will be made known early enough to obviate the necessity for the honourable member when the Budget is laid before the Legislative Council at Poona next month to renew the attack ably made last year. Mr. Mehta had a large share in the moulding of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888, and doubtless he will be able to render practical aid in the discussion of the Bill, which will shortly be placed before the Council for the amendment of the law relating to the district municipalities.

Although objected to on the ground that he was a Government servant Mr. Ganpatrao Damodar Panse exhibited considerable independence of view as the representative of the Sardars of the Deccan during the two years he was on the Council. It is not, however, surprising that the Sardars should on this occasion have rejected Mr. Panse's candidature, in favour of one of their own number, the Senior Chief of Kurundwad, who however, only defeated Mr. Panse by two votes. As there are three Chiefs of Kurundwad, it should be stated for the benefit of those readers who have only a slight acquaintance with the internal affairs of the Deccan that the gentleman elected is Meherban Chintamanrao Raghunath alias Bala Saheb Patwardhan, and this explanation is the more necessary since the new member has not hitherto taken any prominent part in public affairs, excepting so far as they relate to the interests of the class of titled families he has been selected to represent. The District Local Boards of the Southern Division have displaced Mr. R. V. Natu, in favour of Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Pleader of the Bombay High Court. Mr. Khare although of retiring disposition, will we believe prove a valuable addition to the Council, more especially as he has a comprehensive acquaintance with the subject which more than any other engages the attention of village communities when in the evening they gather round the patel, for instruction as to passing events—that is the subject of land revenue assessment. The question of a revision of existing rules is one for the Executive and not for the Legislature, but at the same time Mr. Khare's position as a representative of the Southern Division will give his views on the question, which he has long and deeply studied, greater weight in the councils of the Executive [illegible]han they would obtain if coming from him in [illegible] capacity of a private citizen. We are [illegible]d that a change has been made in the [illegible]presentation of the jagirdars and zamindars [illegible] Sind. They have elected Mir Allabux, a [illegible]rst class jagirdar and special magistrate, by [illegible]50 votes as against 133 recorded for Khan [illegible]hadur Hussanaly Ali Beg Effendi. This over[illegible]helming defeat of the sitting member may reasonably be regarded as a protest against the spirit of racial hostility underlying certain of the questions he addressed to Government from his place in Council regarding the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans. Now that Sind has only one representative it is very desirable that he should be capable of explaining clearly and comprehensively the necessities of the Province, and it is believed that these qualifications will not be found wanting in Mir Allabux.

We come last to the constituency which has within the last few months received its charter of enfranchisement, namely, that comprising the Local Boards of the Central Division. The result of the election there has been the return of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, whose return was followed by a newspaper correspondence in which it was alleged that officials in the responsible and influential position of Mamlatdars had brought pressure to bear upon the voters in favour of Mr. Tilak. It is, however, only just to the honourable member to say that as the friends of Mr. Garud, the other candidate, did not follow up these assertions by taking such steps to prove them as the law allows the public has no right to assume that the election was anything else than a free and unfettered expression of choice on the part of the Local Boards. The friends of the honourable editor of the *Mahratta* seem to have been annoyed with us for having described him as "chiefly known to the public by the intemperance of his contributions to the polemics of the day," and for expressing the hope that the division would not give Mr. Tilak "an opportunity to carry this style of controversy into the Council Chamber," In the exercise of their franchise, however, the Local Boards have given Mr. Tilak the opportunity which we hoped they would not afford. But it does not follow that he will avail himself of it. No feature of public life is more noteworthy than the sobering influence which the discharge of public duties frequently exercises upon men of extreme views who in days of greater freedom and less responsibility were given to intemperate language. In impressing upon Mr. Tilak the desirability of speaking in the Council Chamber with a moderation and courtesy which has hitherto been singularly lacking in his writings we may remind him of the wise counsel given to himself and his associates of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha by Lord Sandhurst, and may also draw his attention to the sensible speech recently delivered by Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose in Calcutta regarding his stewardship as a member of the Bengal Legislative Council. Mr. Ghose has been blamed by some sections of the vernacular press for his moderation in that capacity. But he refuses to bow to the will of men who he aptly describes as being "incapable of appreciating civilized methods of political controversy; men who mistake side and swagger for manly independence; who think that if you pay an ordinary mark of respect to the representatives of the Crown you must have deserted the national cause, and that if you are courteous in your demeanour to those who do not agree with all your views then you must have abandoned all your old political principles." Mr. Ghose pointed out in reply to this school of critics that the true position of non-official members of the Councils, is not that of an irreconcilable faction, "but that of a loyal and reasonable opposition whose duty it is not to offer a factious obstruction to every proposal emanating from the Government, but faithfully to assist it by keeping it in constant touch with public opinion and by making such suggestions as we may conscientiously believe to be really calculated to promote the public welfare." If Mr. Tilak discharges his duties as a member of the Bombay Legislative Council in the spirit thus expressed by one of his own party—the spirit in which the privilege of representation on the Councils was granted three years ago—the public will have no reason to regret his election, and no one will more readily admit the value of any services he may render than ourselves.

MR. VINCENT, the Commissioner of Police, has just sent in to Government his usual carefully prepared annual report on the police of the town and island of Bombay for the past official year. The Bertillon system of anthropometry was introduced during the year, but so far it has not proved of such value as, in Mr. Vincent's opinion, justifies his pronouncing it a success. He does not yet consider himself in a position to say whether the great cost of working it will be compensated by adequate practical results. Except for this Mr. Vincent presents a highly satisfactory report. His officers and men served him well. He reiterates the opinion oft-expressed, that in Mr. Gell, Government possess a most valuable officer, and he mentions the superintendents and inspectors who have given him satisfaction. Mr. Vincent also notes with his customary candour that all the presidency magistrates gave the police the greatest possible support whenever they deserved it. Unfortunately however, sickness and death have made havoc with the police force. Hard work and inefficient barrack accommodation have told upon the health of the men, and it is shown that whereas the death-rate among policemen between twenty and forty years of age is sixteen per thousand, that of the general public at the same period of life is 3·63 less. This is a startling fact, all the more surprising when it is remembered that when policemen are recruited especial attention is paid to their physical fitness for hard work and exposure. Mr. Vincent's explanations of the customary statements show a noticeable increase in the number of attempts at suicide, while the total of actual suicides remains practically the same as last year. No attempt has been made to explain the increase of offence of grievous hurt, for, as the Commissioner observes, they are mostly due to sudden ebullitions of temper, and police supervision could not possibly check them. Nevertheless, crime appears to have been kept under better than in previous years, for the augmented police force had been organised, and they were better able to deal with habitual criminals who year by year pay more frequent visits to Bombay owing to greater facilities of travel. Of serious crime only three cases remained undiscovered. In the paragraph concerning street accidents, Mr. Vincent's re-arrangement of the police engaged in the regulation of vehicular traffic is justified. Upward of five hundred persons were injured and twenty-one killed during the year by conveyances of all sorts as against six hundred and twenty-four and seventeen respectively in 1893—this notwithstanding that the number of conveyances has increased by over eleven hundred during the year.

A GOVERNMENT Resolution to hand yesterday dealing with the reports of the administration of mofussil municipalities in the past official years shows that numerous changes in taxation have been made in the various districts. In the Northern Division, with the exception of an octroi on meat introduced into Bulsar, these were confined to direct taxation, and consisted of modifications, either sanctioned or brought into force in accordance with previous sanctions, in house-tax in the seven towns, in conservancy rates in Viramgam, and in the water-rate in Ahmedabad. In the Central Division the only changes noticed are the introduction of a wheel-tax in Karmala, and an octroi in Mayni. In the Southern Division the house-tax was revised in Pen; tolls were sanctioned for Nipani and Rajapur; in Byadgi a tax on animals was abolished, and the octroi schedules were modified in the five towns. In Sind, a halalkhor cess is shown to have been introduced in Karachi, Hyderabad, and Ghotki, and octroi changes in the towns of Karachi, Sukkur, Rohri, Ghotki, Jacobabad, Tatta, Sehwan, Bubak, and Mitti are reported. As regards octroi the Commissioners have fully commented on the cases in which the computed consumption of dutiable articles per head of population was in excess of the "Standards," and the matter continues to receive attention. But it is explained that the difficulties of making sufficient allowance for cases in which villages in the neighbourhood make use of the shops in municipal towns for their retail purchases are recognized, wherefore inquiries have been instituted by Government with a view to ascertaining whether the present standards are in need of modification. Octroi still forms a portion of the income of every Municipality in Sind, and of thirty-one out of thirty-nine towns in the Southern Division. On the other hand, thirty out of sixty-five in the Central, and twenty-nine out of forty-five in the Northern Division, are able entirely to dispense with this source of revenue. In Sind, where house-tax has made little progress, octroi is admittedly at present an indispensable item of revenue in all Municipalities. But in the Presidency Proper Government believes there are cases in which octroi is of small importance, and the proceeds are so small as to be scarcely worth the trouble of collection.

MR. JOHN CROFT who was last week convicted of manufacturing excisable articles without a license and with the illegal possession of other dutiable articles, may consider himself intensely lucky that he escaped merely with a fine of eight hundred rupees. For the charges upon which he was tried were not the head and front of his offending. Illegal manufacture and possession were the offences of which the law took notice, but palming off villainous concoctions as wholesome liquor was a crime far in excess of those of which the law took cognisance. It is impossible to calculate the extent of the mischief his systematic fraud upon the public may have occasioned, or to determine the amount of injury to the consumers' health, which may have been wrought by this corruption. More than that he has dragged after him in the mire the names of reputable firms, dealing in well-known brands of spirits by affixing their labels to the bottles containing his vile potions, which set forth that, though bottled by John Croft in Calcutta, they were "the guaranteed produce of Scotland." How long the business had been carried on Mr. Croft alone knows. The stuff had been so[illegible] "cheap spirits among the lower cla[illegible] society." Once the business came to a [illegible] still, for the purchasers complained that t[illegible] was almost all water. It would have been [illegible] nauseous and dangerous if it were. As [illegible] the residuum of the stuff, which was [illegible] all water, was plantain juice, tinct[illegible] nicotine, jaggri, capsicum, chillies, animal charcoal, powdered chalk, bread, ammonia, almond oil, sulphuric acid, and lime. As the magistrate who heard the case observed the offence was a serious one, all the more so, because Mr. Croft, being an educated man and a man of position, ought to have known better and refrained from practising what has been characterised by the Public Prosecutor, in the course of his arguments, as a great fraud on the lower classes of society, who can hardly afford to get their drink from well-known firms, and also to a considerable extent upon the liquor trade in the town and elsewhere. That is the worst part of the offence, yet for it there is no punishment.

FOR more reasons than one the price of Malwa opium is likely to be well maintained this season. The crop in Bengal has been so defective that the Government have indented upon Malwa for between four and five thousand chests, but notwithstanding the balance remaining over, about twenty-five thousand chests, is quite up to the average quantity. The crop in China as well as Bengal having been defective, the trade in Malwa opium is sure to be brisk. It is stated that one reason for the short supply in the Celestial Empire is that, some time back, many Chinese mandarins, fearing spoliation of their property by the invaders, invested largely in opium, regarding that as a commodity less likely to excite the cupidity of the Japanese soldiery than money, but there is probably not much foundation for the statement.

YESTERDAY, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, Ganpat Rama and Cassee, woman, were ch[illegible] before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy and a com[illegible] jury, with having, on the 14th May last, kidna[illegible] a Hindu girl, named Saraswattee, a minor, [illegible] the lawful guardianship of her husband, and [illegible] abetting each other in the commission of [illegible] offence. The evidence showed that the girl, [illegible] seemed to have arrived at puberty, had willi[illegible] stayed away from her husband's house; and [illegible] jury having acquitted both the prisoners, th[illegible] were discharged.—A fraud upon the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, which was detected through the vigilance of an intelligent ticket-collector, Ardasir Manockjee Tuback, who also did duty as a signaller at the Church Gate railway station, formed the subject of enquiry in another case. The prisoner, Antone Phillip Pereira, a compositor was charged therein with having, on the 30th April last, used as genuine a third-class pass or season ticket on the line between Elphinstone Road and Church Gate stations with the intention of deceiving the officials of the Company, and with using the pass fraudulently and dishonestly, knowing it to be forged, and with attempting to cheat the Company by fraudulently pretending that he was in possession of a genuine third-class pass. The prisoner appeared to have put the name of Mr. Crommellin, General Traffic Manager, on a waste or spoiled ticket, and to have used it as a genuine one. The jury found the prisoner guilty of all the charges; and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for two years.

THE Madras Government has requested the Secretary of State to move the authorities of the University of London to arrange for the holding in Madras of the LL.B. Examination of that University in January, 1896, and has also requested that the University authorities may be asked whether they would be agreeable to make a further concession in favour of Indian candidates by allowing the examination for the degree of Doctor of Laws to be also held at Madras.

THE Chitral Expedition up to date is said to have cost 150 lakhs. Looked at from one point of view, writes a contemporary, the money has been well spent. It was this expedition which brought out the fact that the Lee-Metford rifle is, for practical purposes of warfare, little better than a failure. It would never have done for England to have gone into a great war with the belief that this rifle was an effective weapon. It is a failure in the chief quality which a rifle should possess; it is unable to stop the rush of a charging enemy.

MAR LODGE, the family residence of the Duke and Duchess of Fife, recently burned to the ground, was fully insured in the North British and Mercantile office.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, JULY 9.

Parliament was dissolved last night.

It is announced that the new Parliament will be summoned on 12th August.

The majority of the elections will take place on Saturday next, but those for London on Monday.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has been returned for the Ealing Division of Middlesex unopposed.

LORD ROBERTS.

Lord Roberts declares that the report which has been current to the effect that he had refused the post of Commander-in-Chief, is totally untrue.

NATIONAL FEDERATION AND HOME RULE.

FURIOUS SCENE AT OMAGH.

A furious scene occurred at the Irish convention held at Omagh, yesterday, between Mr. Tim Healy and Mr. John Dillon, the former reading a letter showing that the National Federation is unable to continue to subsidise the Home Rule Campaign in Tyrone and Derry, which the English Liberals will henceforth undertake. Mr. Dillon retorted that Mr. Healy was a traitor for reading a private letter, and he repelled the charge of selling Ireland.

AN EAST AFRICAN RAILWAY.

NATAL, JULY 9.

The railway between Pretoria and Delagoa Bay was opened, to-day, with great ceremony, Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Cape Colony, Sir W. F. Hely-Hutchinson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Natal, and several Portuguese officers being present.

RUSSIA AND THE CHINESE LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 8.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, discussing the Russo-Chinese Loan, disavows any political advantage, ascribing it to Russia's desire to maintain friendly relations with her great neighbour.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Bombay mails of the 21st ultimo arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

THE KHEL WAZIRIS FINES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

he Maliks, who, in accordance with orders from ernment, inflicted heavy fines on the Khel Wa- for the recent raid committed on the frontier ges, have passed over the money received to our itical Agent.

LEAVE.

Major-General Ward, C.B., has been granted ee months' privilege leave to England, with effect om the end of this month.

PENSION AND LEAVE RULES.

Pension and leave rules in connection with Deputy Magistrates' service are likely to be re-considered owing to various communications having been received from this branch of the Uncovenanted Civil Service.

An addition has been made to article No. 549, which will allow of the men of the Madras Army, including the Burma Local Corps, who elect to reside and draw their pensions (article 516) in the Punjab, Bengal, or Bombay Commands, being granted advance of pension, under rules applicable in the case of men pensioned from the Corps belonging to those Commands respectively.

THE IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

No change has been made in the programme of next week's Legislative Council. The Bills will be introduced by the Honourables Sir A. Miller, Sir J. Westland, and Sir A. Mackenzie.

THE AMEER.

His Highness the Ameer is expected to return to Kabul on the 21st instant.

NEW RAILWAYS.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The survey of the Saugor-Katni Railway is well in hand, and complete estimates for the project will be submitted in September.

Ferozepore will be connected with Bhatinda on the new railway by the broad guage, in place of, or addition to, the existing narrow guage line.

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION.

legraph line to Keutung on the Mekong has nished. The office at the Kentung end was on Monday.

HE CRACK BATTERY IN INDIA.

15 Field Battery, quartered at Campbellpore, first in the Royal Horse and Field Artillery, , the 12-pounder group, and wins the Com-r-in-Chief's prize as the best shooting battery in India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JULY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, yesterday morning.

SUEZ, JULY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Grant left here, for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, on the evening of 6th July.

PORT SAID, JULY 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa left here this afternoon.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here on the evening of 6th July.

ADEN, JULY 9.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Poseidon, from Bombay, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.	Surats flat.
Good Dhollera	3
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	107¼
3 per cent. Rentes	102¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116¼
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	59¼
Bar Silver	30⅜

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, JULY 8.

10 p.m.	78·5

TUESDAY, JULY 9.

6 a.m.	76·6
10 a.m.	78·4
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	79·4

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 21.

THE potentialities of the opening up of China is engaging great attention in commercial circles on the Continent. A well-known German traveller, Herr Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg, has contributed to a Cologne paper two alarmist articles urging at some length the danger to German trade in the Far East involved in the increasing competitive ability of the Japanese. Herr Hesse-Wartegg attributes the progress of the Japanese in manufacturing industry to their remarkable initative propensities rather than to their originality. He evidently believes that German producers have, rather foolishly, given too great facilities to Japanese technical students in German mills and workshops. The Japanese, he points out, now make even arms and machinery from German and Austrian patterns; and in many other of the miscelaneous products of German industry, such as lamps, locks, and so forth, they are not only becoming independent of German supplies, but are even beggining to produce for the German market. He mentions a case of a Hamburg merchant, who recently sent out a pattern of a new article to Japan, and had an order executed there for delivery in Hamburg at a lower price than that at which the goods could be made in Germany. The *Borsen-Halle* has since published two articles in reply to those of Herr Hesse-Wartegg, from the pen of a Hamburg merchant who has spent a considerable time in Japan. This writer maintains that the picture has been to some extent overdrawn by Herr Hesse-Wartegg, and that the real facts of the case have not been accurately stated by him. Instead of being afraid of a progressive people like the Japanese obtaining technical knowledge in European countries, German producers should follow the example of the English and other manufacturers in utilising the relations thus established for the development of an export trade in articles which Europe can continue to supply and which the Japanese cannot produce so well for themselves. With the progress of Japan her wants will increase. It must not be forgotten that many of the special branches of industry referred to by Herr Hesse-Wartegg, such as the cotton and silk industries, metal working, and the porcelain and lacquer industries, are, so to speak, indigenous in Japan, that there are natural technical and physical limits to their extension, and that, meanwhile, in adopting modern mechanical methods of production, Japan is, so to speak, to some extent only recovering lost ground. It would be a mistake, this writer urges, to under-estimate the continued buying power of the Japanese as regards German productions in general. The European industry which he considers to be most endangered, not only as regards the Japanese market for its productions, but also the China markets, because of the increasing competition of Tokio—"the Japanese Manchester,"—is the Lancashire cotton industry. Germany does not produce for the Far East the particular description of yarns and cloths which Lancashire ships; the German export trade to Japan is of a totally different nature, consisting of machinery, certain woolen goods, and chemicals, and it is less threatened. The real danger to German, and indeed European, trade to the East in general lies in the divergence in the relative values of gold and silver, which Herr Hesse-Wartegg, it is complained, has apparently overlooked. The *Borsen-Halle's* Hamburg authority does not consider the occasion suitable for a full discussion of the question of the joint standard, but he remarks that recent events in the Far East are forcing that question more and more to the front, and he adds his testimony to the truth of the contention that as the buying power of silver has continued undiminished in silver-using countries, the enhanced cost, in terms of the silver money of the Far East, of goods produced in gold-using countries handicaps exporters to Japan, and must operate to prevent a rapid further development of Western trade in China, the expectation of which, under such conditions, he refers to as an illusion. In any case, the buying power of the Chinese must be diminished by the heavy taxation which the indemnity to Japan will entail. But the most important hindrance even to German trade in the markets of China is the depreciation of silver in terms of gold, and until the problem is solved in some way such trade with Eastern Asia "will still have to contend with great difficulties."

In this connection it is worthy of notice that Mr. R. Perrott Forshaw, who has been a resident in Japan for several years, is at present on a visit to this country, charged, among other business, with the development of a scheme of considerable importance to British manufacturers. In the course of an interview with a press representative he indicated the lines on which it is proposed to carry out this new commercial scheme. There has for some time been a great desire on the part of the Japanese to come into more direct contact with the actual manufacturers of foreign goods. The Japanese Government itself has shown an anxiety for the production of a plan by which this end might be attained, and now that the present scheme has been formulated it has received the sanction of the Commercial and Agricultural Department, whose approval has been officially notified to the Japanese Consul-General in London. The scheme, as described by Mr. Forshaw, is one "for better inter-working between Japanese merchants and others and British manufacturers," and provides, with a variety of safeguards, for direct communication between the trader in Japan and the manufacturer here, all financial arrangements being amply secured by the strongest Japanese bank. At the present moment there are no foreign manufacturers represented, under the sanction of the Government, in either Tokio or Osaka; and it is in those towns that Mr. Forshaw anticipates the greatest usefulness for the proposed agency—in Tokio as the centre of railway enterprise and of large companies of most descriptions, and in Osaka as the centre of the cotton industry of Japan. Naturally enough, the class of manufactures that the Japanese chiefly desire to see represented in the agency are those which they believe will tend to develop the industries of their own country. Makers of machinery, for all kinds of textile goods, for railway construction and for sanitary appliances would, for example, be likely to command a good trade. The Japanese Government have impressed upon Mr. Forshaw the desirableness of letting it be known that the people of Japan are not very partial to great joint-stock companies, but prefer in many cases to carry on their industries on a comparatively small scale, so that the proprietor of a mill or workshop may be able to act as his own supervisor. Anybody, therefore, who laid himself out to furnish plant for cotton-spinning mills on a small scale might profit substantially by the enterprise. All those points, however, will no doubt be explained in detail by Mr. Forshaw before he returns to Japan in September. He proposes to submit the scheme in the form approved by the Japanese Government, to the different Chambers of Commerce of the country, and to take other steps to bring the matter before the manufacturers chiefly concerned. Mr. Forshaw, speaking with an intimate knowledge both of official and commercial circles, says that at the present moment the feeling in Japan is decidedly pro-English. As to the commercial and industrial future of the country he speaks in very glowing terms.

London has hitherto been practically the only British port which has had command of a regular carrying service to and from the Antipodes. However, it would seem that, as part of the development of the Manchester Ship Canal, a great effort is to be made by the Mancunians to wrest from the Metropolis some portion of this trade; and it is announced that a line of steamers will be run between Australia and Manchester, commencing with October next. It is pointed out by the promoters of the scheme that Manchester is the natural port for the reception and distribution of the shipments and imports effected by a population approximating no less than eight millions, and that the new line should save heavy port charges and railway freights incurred by the *via* London service. According to Mr. J. G. Whittles, of Cottonopolis, who recently visited the Colonies in connection with this enterprise, the only way to avoid the periodical gluts of butter and other products which take place in London is to tap the provincial markets, and this can only be done by the medium of direct shipments. Orders have been in the past obtained in Manchester for regular supplies of butter and fruit; but owing, it is stated, to the operations of the "rings" that control the trade in London, these could not be sent forward except at a loss, for if butter is at once unshipped in London, heavy charges are immediately incurred for wharfage, and in consequence it does not pay to tranship into any of the coasting lines for further distribution. If an attempt is made to transfer cargo from the mail-boats, into, say, lighters for removal to a provincial trader, the influence of the produce agencies is, it is further alleged, brought to bear to stop the shipment; and in order to keep the traffic in their own hands, they often swamp the market to which the Australian goods are going, and undersell them, so that the experiment may prove a failure. At present the Danish and Irish butters have command of the Northern markets; but with this new departure it is expected that next season will see Australian butter, rabbits, poultry, &c., competing in the North of England with similar commodities.

Those who are disposed to found an expectation of an important revival of business on the increased production of gold may be usefully reminded of the unmeasurable potential demand for it on the part of great communities whose Governments are known to be actually engaged in, or are acting as if they were preparing for, the endeavour to adopt the gold standard. Amongst these is Russia, and we are informed by the *Monde Economique* that during last year the excess of imports of gold into that country over the exports was not less than £12,500,000. Within the last four years the excess of imports into Russia has reached £40,620,000, being an average of £10,155,000 per annum. This absorption, it must be remembered, is in addition to that of the production from the Russian gold mines, which has thus practically not come into the markets of the world. This large demand for gold—for it can be called by no other name—is the more remarkable because in the preceding ten years, that is to say, from 1881 to 1890, inclusive, Russia exported gold, on balance, to the value of £31,718,500. But besides this Russian demand there are the Austrian and other requirements, and if the present monetary policy of the Indian Government is to be continued we may reckon upon the addition of a large absorption by India sooner or later. It is useless, as long as these wants, of unknown dimensions, are overhanging the markets, to expect any decided effect upon prices to come from the increased production of gold.

It would seem that other countries beside India suffer severely from "shipping rings." With reference to what is known as the "South African Shipping Ring," the Freights Committee of the Capetown Chamber of Commerce has forwarded to several of the Home Chambers of Commerce a statement with regard to the relative growth of British and foreign trade respectively with the colony, with the object of showing that rates charged by the British shipowners are injuring the export trade from the mother country. It appears that, according to the Customs returns, the imports from foreign (not British) countries last year into Cape Colony amounted to £1,815,339, as against only £1,112,769 in 1892, showing an increase of £703,570 in two years. Of this increase Germany and the United States obtained the largest share, though the imports from purely British sources also increased. The value of the imports from Germany was £448,412, as against £163,044 two years before; while from the United States the Cape imported in 1892 goods worth £281,375, and in 1894 to the value of £515,102. These increases in the imports from non-British sources have been attributed to the lower freight rates charged by foreign (noticeably the German subsidised lines) as compared with British steamers. On the other hand, it is argued, that this theory scarcely explains the increased imports from the United States. The true explanation, it is suggested, is the increase of German and American settlers in South Africa, who naturally draw many of their requirements from their native countries; the Germans, for instance, taking various nondescript articles to which they are accustomed from the Fatherland, and the Americans importing American mining and agricultural machinery; indeed, it is added, America produces just the kind of mechanical appliances which South Africa at present most conspicuously requires.

In view of the talk we hear on all hands respecting the "alliance" between France and Russia, it is quite remarkable that, at a time when the French Government has expressed a strong desire for the international remonetisation of silver, and, in short, has adopted a tone in marked contrast to the attitude of cold indifference which the delegates of the same Power assumed during the earlier sittings of the Brussels Conference of 1892, Russia should apparently be making preparations to enrol herself amongst the gold monometallist nations. In connection with the recent reports respecting the intentions of Russia, M. George de Laveleye, who acted as chief secretary for the Brussels Conference, has lately called attention to the "militant attitude" adopted at the Conference by the Russian delegate, M. A. Raffalovich, who declared himself, on theoretical grounds, an opponent of bimetallism, and, with regard to the practical aspect of the question, persistedtly urged that Russia would probably, sooner or later, adopt the gold standard, because, as a considerable producer of gold, she would have no reason to object to a further appreciation of the yellow metal. It will not be forgoten, however, that M. Raffalovich, in the concluding sitting of the Conference, threw upon the English official delegates the entire responsibility in the event of a failure of the Conference, and referred to the remarks of Sir Rivers Wilson as "a dash of cold water." But, admitting that Russia, like Austria-Hungary, has endeavoured to get credit for both the intention and ability to resume payments in gold and definitely to adopt the gold standard, M. de Laveleye has recently published in the Brussels journal, which he edits, the *Moniteur des Interets Materiels*, a communication from a Russian authority, M. Skarzynski, urging that such a step is scarcely justified by the interests of Russia herself. The Russian paper rouble is redeemable at the option of the Russian State Bank, which has the sole right of issue, in either silver or gold; and the Russian Minister of Finance, it appears, in order to put an end to the uncertainty as to the value of the notes, owing to the fluctuations in the relative values of gold and silver, proposes to provide for their redemption in gold alone, at the average rate in gold which the notes have for some time past commanded. Under the proposed plan the Government would abandon its right to redeem in silver on condition that the holders agree to accept 67 copecks in gold, instead of 100 copecks per rouble. Such a proposal, it is pointed out, would not involve a fraud on the holder of the notes, because it is considered probable that, taking into account the present and prospective relative values of gold and silver, the Government could redeem in silver roubles at a less relative cost than 67 copecks in gold, the silver rouble being actually, under existing conditions, depreciated in terms of gold to a greater extent than such an exchange rate expresses. Indeed, it is pointed out, the Government would (assuming that the price of silver remained at its recent level) effect a saving of 20 per cent. by resuming payment in silver roubles, the paper rouble being, in view of the Minister's project, already quoted 20 per cent. higher in gold than the silver rouble. The transition, it is assumed, would be easy; the gold rate of the paper rouble being once fixed by the Government, all debts and obligations contracted in terms of the paper rouble would immediately become gold debts at the resumption rate. And even if a rise in the value of silver is expected by the note-holder, no wrong would be done him, for he might, if he had confidence in such a prospect, take the quantity of gold given him for his notes and buy therewith, for eventual resale at a profit, more silver than he would receive for the notes if fully repaid in silver roubles. Amongst the objections urged to this measure is the assertion that the immense demand for the yellow metal for the internal trade of Russia alone would cause a renewed fall of prices throughout the world, and that is not a prospect to be lightly faced by a country mainly dependent on agricultural production, and whose manufactures cannot be considered worthy of mention in foreign trade. The true policy for Russia is a waiting policy; instead of seeking to fix her debts permanently in gold she should endeavour to utilise existing conditions for stimulating her general productive development.

THE Belgian Government, a Brussels correspondent says, has introduced two Bills dealing with Congo affairs, and accompanied by a statement of the reasons which have determined the policy of the Cabinet in the question. The first of these Bills proposes the granting of a loan of 6,804,415fr. by Belgium to the Free State in order to due to an Antwerp Banking Company the deficit in the Budget for 1895. Th proposes a loan of 5,000,000fr. to the Co Company.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

IT is very satisfactory to learn that railways in India continue to show excellent working this year. Last year was the best on record, but from 1st April to 15th June this year the income, as compared with that for the same period of last year, was 20 lakhs to the good. This prosperity has no doubt influenced the Secretary of State to sanction such extensions as that of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Calcutta and the section of the East Coast Railway from Cuttack to Vizianagram.

A MOST regrettable circumstance about the Dinapore tragedy has been the complete immunity from detection which has up to this favoured the perpetrator of the foul deed. Howard, with the strongest suspicion against him, was fortunate in being tried by a judge and jury who were influenced solely by the law and the facts before them. It would have been far more desirable if the murder had remained involved in mystery than that Howard should have been accused of the deed.

SANCTION has been accorded to the leasing by municipal committees in the Punjab of the octroi leviable on fish, poultry, game and eggs for any period not exceeding one year. This sanction has been given because of the difficulties experienced in appraising at the barriers various commodities of the kind which are brought into market daily. The farming of octroi is, however, held to be objectionable in practice, and will only be permitted in very exceptional cases of the kind noticed.

THERE was wet weather and something like wintry cold at Srinagar during the week ending the 30th ultimo, the thermometer falling to 50 degrees. The rain was fortunately not heavy: otherwise (writes a correspondent) we would have to say that Shekh Nur Din, to whom the Muhammadans of Kashmir had recently prayed to intercede with Providence not to send any calamity to the people of Kashmir had forgotten to include flood in the list.

A SIMLA correspondent writes:—The Knights of the Order of the Black Heart gave a successful dance at the Town Hall on Wednesday night. They are always perfect hosts and invariably do things well. They were dressed, as usual, in ordinary evening coats, but with shorts and black silk stockings, and each wore round his neck a small Black Heart suspended from a red ribbon. The ball-room was draped in red and black, and very well it looked. Supper was laid at small tables covered with red table cloths, and very pretty the tables were. There was something good, however, besides the appearance of the room. The menus were on red cards with the Black Heart at the top.

THE Madras Landholders' Association petitioned the Government of India a short time ago, praying that two seats in the Madras Legislative Council might be filled up on their recommendation or on that of the landholders in general. The Government of India declined to entertain the prayer of the memorialists, and the Secretary of State has now expressed his concurrence in this decision.

BANGALORE, says the local paper, is already lamenting the probable early departure of Mr. Lee-Warner, the British Resident, consequent on his appointment to the India Office. Bangalore's great fear is that the water scheme will be further delayed by the change in Residents. Could Mr. Lee-Warner manage to make this project safe before leaving he would earn the undying gratitude of the whole of Bangalore.

WE hear that Mrs. Annie Besant intends to return to India in September and take up her quarters at Benares. It is not generally known that her married daughter in Australia has abandoned Theosophy in favour of the Roman Catholic faith.

THE miners whom Messrs. Lewis, Jones and Company, contractors, brought out from England for the work of tunnelling on the Bengal-Assam Railway, are lost in amazement, we are told, at the previous attempts to tunnel, some of the excavations being "big enough to let through the Great Eastern."

A NATIVE correspondent gives what he calls "quite a novel method of filtering water by almonds." Take three almonds, peel their skin off by placing them in tepid water for a short time, and then pound them and dissolve them in a couple of spoonfuls of water. If this solution is poured into a jar full of tainted water, it will cleanse it in a short time. This method is adopted by natives of high class all over the country where the water supply is defective and suspicious. At Pind Dahan Khan, where the water is brackish, people adopt this system generally.

A NAINI TAL correspondent writes:—Government House still proudly defies the elements, but Mr. Griesbach's verdict on the hill in general is not very reassuring, and the Grand Hotel is nearly deserted. Threatened houses, may, and probably will, stand long, but no one likes to live with the sword of Damocles over his head, and without any panic, many people prefer to run no risk. No houses have been vacated yet, as of course that means in most cases the sacrifice of rent, and we who are householders like to persuade ourselves that there is no danger, and that the engineers will warn us in time. The Grand Hotel began its season early to accommodate the General Officer Commanding, and has been quite full, pressed down, and running over, since April, so it will not suffer much loss from the premature flight of the visitors. To a mere outsider it seems a pity that Rs. 20,000 should have been spent on enlarging the polo ground, which, at a liberal estimate, can only affect about eight people, before the hill had been made safe! The splendid work done after the landslip seems to require overhauling, and, in some places reconstruction, and it seems a pity that it should be nobody's business to do it, before we are let in for another disaster.

IN the "Historische Jahrbucher," M. Wacker has published five newly-discovered letters of Marshal Davoust, dated 1813. They were accidentally found in the binding of an edition of the "Maid of Orleans," published in Berlin in 1802, and belonging to a Director in Aix-la-Chapelle. The book had got wetted by rain, and the cover cracking, showed the written white paper that had stuffed it. The leaves thus found are: A report by Davoust to Napoleon I., written in Hamburg on 4th December, 1813, and copies of two earlier reports; an undated report by Davoust, together with a copy of a letter written to him by the French Ambassador in Copenhagen, Baron d'Alquiers, dated 30th November, 1813. Three of these letters are in cypher, and have hitherto bid defiance to all the attempts of experts to translate them. A remark of the Marshal's in the fourth paper, saying that the use of the cypher is unnecessary as the King of Bavaria has got hold of the key to it, makes it possible that the letters may be deciphered in Munich. The last letter, from D'Alquiers, reports the vain attempts of Metternich and his colleague Bombelles to persuade Denmark to join the league against Napoleon. The reports never reached Napoleon. Why, cannot be ascertained. Perhaps the messenger was killed at Aix-la-Chapelle before he could deliver them.

MRS. SALIS-SCHWABE, who has spent several months in Naples, occupied in affairs concerning the Froebel Institute so happily instituted by her years ago, invited the families of the pupils and friends of the Institute a few days ago, before leaving for England. She made an appeal to her visitors to help her to complete the Institution by extending the classes. At present altogether the schools count 1,100 scholars; the popular classes for girls and boys up to 9 or 10 years of age, however, stop at that, and Mrs. Schwabe proposes to enable these children to continue their education, the girls in domestic work, the boys in various trades, up to the age of 15 or 16 years, when it may be hoped they will be fixed in the good principles acquired, and be enabled to gain their own living. This will be quite a separate work from the normal schools and seminary, which form the other portion of the Froebel Institute. Mrs. Schwabe's list of subscriptions for this new purpose is headed by the King and Queen of Italy to the amount of 4,000 francs; by Mr. Ludwig Mond, 1,000 francs; the Prefect of Naples, 200 francs; and many other persons put down their names at the meeting the other day.

MR. W. C. BONNERJEE, who has been selected as the Radical candidate for Barrow-in-Furness, is a leading Calcutta barrister who has been an English citizen practically for over fifteen years and regularly spends at least five months of the year at Home. His family has always lived in London where he owns a spledid residence, all his children have been born and brought up in England, his son has married an English woman, whilst his daughter is engaged to be married to an Englishman. Mr. Bonnerjee was called to the Bar over twenty-five years ago, and has had a very successful career. He has acted as standing counsel to the Government of Bengal, and has on more than one occasion refused a High Court judgeship. Mr. Bonnerjee has liberally helped the Congress movement in Bengal, and it is believed that, but for funds which were found in the main by him, that body would have collapsed in Bengal long ago. About two years ago Mr. Bonnerjee was elected to represent the Calcutta University in the reconstituted Bengal Legislative Council. But as he was a good part of this time in England, and was for the time that he spent in Calcutta not in very good health, he was to all intents and purposes an absentee member. He is an eloquent speaker. Four natives of India are candidates for Parliamentary honours just now. They are Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, Mr. W. C. Bonnerjee, Mr. Bhownagree, C.I.E., and Maulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmad.

A NEW thing made its *debut* in the Park this season, and has still the gloss of novelty upon it. It is nothing more nor less than a coster's barrow, turned out by a London coach-builder—very spic and span, highly varnished, and the appurtenances of the smartest, but a coster's barrow none the less. Two tall young swells—most precious they look—are fitted into it, and furnish it in the best style. A most uncomfortable perch they have; but then the pleasures of eccentricity have to be paid for. The barrow is not dragged along by a donkey, but by a diminutive little cob of a pony with a barrel of a body and greyhound legs. And, so freighted, it takes its place in the drive by the footpath under the trees amongst the carriages with the ladies in them.

As everybody knows by this time, it is one of the whims of Count Tolstoi to dress himself like a better class peasant. The *Daily News* tells a story which illustrates the occasional inconvenience to which this habit gives rise. The novelist went to a publisher with a new M.S., and was promptly told that he "couldn't be bothered. Had hundreds of such things in hand; hadn't time to look at his, even if his caller could guarantee the cost, which he much doubted." The dismay of the publisher, when he discovered who it was that he was treating with such scant ceremony, may be imagined: but in spite of all apologies and entreaties Tolstoi insisted on going elsewhere with his book.

ACCORDING to the *Irish Weekly Independent* (Redmondite) the Irish gentlemen—real gentlemen—of the Whig (i. e., M'Carthyite) faction who "are allowed to sit on Parliamentary Committees" turn their opportunities for the illicit disposal of the reports of such committees to very lucrative account. The *Independent*, however, does not stop short at general insinuation, but gives the following circumstantial account of a recent case of this traffic. A Whig M. P., so the paper declares, sold his private copy of the report of a committee on which he was serving to a London journal for £30, and then, "with an instinct that would have done credit to an elderly Jew" borrowed another copy from another member of the same committee, and sold that, also, for £12.

PRINCESS HELENA is taking to Italy a Court dress with a light blue corsage and train lined with white satin and trimmed with Alencon lace. The style of this garment and the skirt of white silver tissue to be worn with it is 18th century. The skirt has also a corsage to match, and will have a fine effect when ornamented with brilliants. There are black dresses, some enlivened with steel, mauve dresses, grey dresses, and in all elegant simplicity is aimed at. The sleeves are only moderately large at the shoulder. The Comtesse de Paris, according to French etiqutte, will lay aside her widow's dress on the wedding day, and appear in grey faille trimmed with crape to match, and will have on her head a grey crape bonnet with a long veil of the same material.

ACCORDING to information received by the "Frankfurter Zeitung," a fortune is being made in the West Australian goldfields by Mr. Bennett, not by gold digging, but by a bicycle post. Coolgardie, the centre of the mining world, lies 280 miles distant from Dundas, and every Friday Mr. Bennett starts from Coolgardie on his bicycle, and proceeds to his first station, a small settlement fifty miles away. Next morning he mounts his wheel again, and travels all day, halting for the night, and thus proceeds until Dundas is reached, with astounding punctuality in spite of the badness of the roads. His wheel is provided with a letter box, so arranged that a quantity of newspapers can be packed upon its lid. Below the bicycle hangs a water-bottle. Packets are also fastened on each side of the handle. A knapsack on the postman's back contains further material, and hanging to his belt is a leather bag intended for telegrams, and containing besides a sharp knife and a revolver. For each letter he carries he receives one shilling, for each telegram five shillings, and for a subscription of 2s. a week he carries the subscriber's whole correspondence.

THE Pharmaceutical Society in Berlin intends to institute a central post for publishing continual reports on the botanical, chemical, and pharmacological discoveries of poisonous and healing plants all over the world. The reports will be published at stated times, forming a repertory as perfect as possible. It is hoped by this undertaking not only to furnish single students with information collected into an easily to be examined compass, but also to encourage further inquiries into the special subject, which lately has attracted increased attention from scientific men.

THE buried cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum have furnished the nineteenth century with almost all the ancient bronzes which we possess; and their vicinity to Naples has caused their reproduction to become an important element of the national industries. It appears that the increase in the number of municipal museums established in Great Britain since the Free Libraries Act has given this trade very considerable stimulus; and since America and Australia are both following our example, the trade shows every sign of expansion. The method adopted for making a perfect reproduction is the following: A piece-mould is made upon the statue itself, and from this a hollow wax statue is cast. The wax is then carefully touched up with a warm stylus. It is then filled with plaster of Paris, which forms a core, and having been surrounded with a jacket of clay it is placed in a kiln. Here the core becomes hard, the jacket becomes like a brick, and the wax is melted and poured away. Into the orifice from which the wax came, the metal is poured from a crucible, the work is then chiselled and touched up, and brought to the desired colour by various processes. Very large shipments of these reproductions have been sent to the South Kensington and its affiliated museums, as Sheffield, Birmingham, Belfast, Dublin, Edinburgh, Preston, and many others. The pair of wrestlers presented by Mr. Buxton, and now on the Thames Embankment, were also made in Naples. These are reproductions of celebrated statues found at Herculaneum. For all practical purposes, these reproductions are equal to the originals. It would be an excellent thing (says Consul Neville Rolfe) if our principal town, were to set them up in their gardens and squares, for they could not fail to cultivate the taste of our public much more than they do when shut up in museums, where they give pleasure and instruction to a limited minority only. They have the advantages of beauty, durability, and cheapness. The largest of them does not cost more than 60*l*. The Marquis of Bute presented several of them to the City of Athens, and they have been erected in the square opposite the royal palace there.

RUMOURS are afloat that a serious hitch has occurred in the ratification of the Russo-Chinese Loan contract, one private telegram being to the effect that the affair has completely broken down, owing to the refusal of the Pekin authorities to sign it. Political considerations are assigned as the cause of the refusal, but at Paris and St. Petersburg these rumours are discredited.

FRAUDS IN THE COTTON TRADE.

LEGISLATION REFUSED.

THE following Government Resolution was issued yesterday from the Revenue Department:—

Bombay Castle, 21st June 1895.

Resolution.—Ordered that the following Despatch be addressed to the Secretary of State for India:—

"With reference to the correspondence ending with the despatch from Lord Cross, Revenue, No. 7, dated 11th June 1891, regarding certain measures suggested by the Honourable Mr. H. E. M. James, I.C.S., for the prevention of frauds in the cotton trade and of the deterioration of the cotton grown in the Bombay Presidency, we have the honour to state that the opinions which this Government desired to obtain from local experts on the subject—copies of which, together with copies of the communications received subsequently from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture and the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, are herewith enclosed—reached us so far back as the year 1892. The consideration of the matter was, however, delayed in expectation of a report from Dr. Watt, Reporter on Economic Products to the Government of India, on the varieties of cotton in this Presidency. It now appears that this report cannot be furnished for a considerable time to come, as it awaits the completion by Dr. Watt of a tour throughout the cotton-growing districts of the Presidency. We therefore consider it desirable to state our views on the subject without further delay.

"2. The suggestions made by Mr. James may be classified as follows:—

(1) Proposals for—

- (*a*) the improvement of seed by the offer of annual prizes for the best cotton grown,
- (*b*) selection and distribution of seed by Government, and
- (*c*) instruction to cultivators regarding picking and cleaning;

(2) Proposals—

that every owner should be required to show on each bale exported to Europe—

- (*a*) place at which the cotton was pressed,
- (*b*) district in which it was grown,
- (*c*) whether the cotton is pure or mixed,
- (*d*) shipper's name; and

that it should be made penal to fail to comply properly with the above requirements, and to do any of the following acts:—

- (*a*) to mix varieties,
- (*b*) to transport seed cotton into certain areas for adulteration,
- (*c*) to arrange knives of gins to clip seed,
- (*d*) to gin together two or more varieties;

(3) Proposal to employ, for the improvement of cotton, through the means above indicated, 5 Assistants to the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, "good, hard-headed, experienced European men of business" with salaries of Rs. 700 rising to Rs. 1000 *plus* allowances, who, however, should not institute prosecutions but only report malpractices to their superior or to the magistrate of the district.

"3. With regard to the first set of proposals, we are inclined to think that the offer of prizes would be of little practical use. The large grower of cotton would hardly be influenced by any such offer, and the man who has only an acre or two under cotton produces so insignificant an amount that it is not very material what is the character of the article he grows. Further the cultivators probably know rather better than the most scientific theorists what pays best, and it is doubtful whether such instructions as Mr. James suggests will have much effect. As, however, it is the duty of the Agricultural Department to do all it can for the improvement of the cotton as of other staple crops grown in the Presidency, the head of that Department will be directed to do what is practicable in that direction, and if Dr. Watt's report referred to in paragraph 1 above will supply any aid, advantage will be taken of it.

"4. Of the second set of proposals those that require bales to be marked on the analogy of the Merchandise Marks Act are not, in our opinion, open to serious objection and are supported by the Manchester, as well as the Liverpool, Chamber of Commerce. But we beg leave to point out that it is for the importing and not for the exporting countries to take action in the matter. It is no part of the duty of this Government to protect the inhabitants of other countries, and it is improbable that the cultivators or other residents of this country would derive any advantage from the marking of the bales. The proposals to make certain acts penal are practically a suggestion to revive the Cotton Frauds Act. There is a slight expression of official opinion in their favour, but a large majority of the officers consulted and almost all persons engaged in the cotton trade are emphatically opposed to them. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce supported Mr. James's recommendations, but that body is concerned mainly because Liverpool is a port of transit, and its opinion is of less weight than that of the Bombay and Manchester Chambers of Commerce, whose members are directly concerned in the purchase, sale and manufacture of cotton. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce, while objecting to Government supervision, favours legislation to make it penal to mix and pack various staples for fraudulent purposes on the analogy of the Hop Act in England. It, however, appears to us that the provision regarding cheating in the Indian Penal Code renders such legislation superfluous. We venture to think that the opinion of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, from the interest of a large proportion of the members in the cotton trade and the direct connection which now subsists between many of them and the cultivators, is entitled to great weight in this matter, and we solicit a reference to the letter from that body, dated 11th November 1891. In our opinion that letter contains a complete answer to Mr. James's arguments for legislation, and in some important respects corrects some of his statements of fact. It is made clear that the total production of cotton in this Presidency has not declined, and that if the production of inferior varieties is more common, it is because on the whole the cultivation of those varieties is found more profitable owing to their greater suitability to the soil and climate. Such injury to the Indian cotton industry as is due to malpractices or negligence on the part of the growers and middlemen is in our opinion overstated. There is little evidence of adulteration, though mixing is a recognised custom of the trade. Moreover the fact must be admitted, and experiments have actually proved, that whatever may be the trouble and precautions taken, the staple of Indian cotton can never be permanently altered or improved. Of whatever quality may be the foreign seed that may be used, the cotton produced deteriorates after the first generation of plants: there is hybridization, and the cotton grown from the seed of plants raised from foreign seed speedily becomes similar in quality and staple to the local indigenous variety. The exports to England constitute now but an insignificant fraction, no doubt, of the aggregate quantity produced, but this result is due not so much to any further deterioration in the staple of the Indian cotton as to the increasing supply and cheapness of the superior American and Egyptian cotton and to the facts that almost all the machinery in England is now mainly adapted for the spinning of long-staple cotton, and that the workmen object to deal with the short-staple varieties. While the exports to England have decreased the average annual exports to the Continent of Europe have largely risen, and the consumption of Indian cotton in the Indian mills is steadily growing. There being thus a demand for the varieties which are best suited to the soil and climate of this Presidency, these varieties are naturally produced to meet it. While no doubt the opinion of an officer of Mr. James's standing is entitled to careful consideration, we desire to point out that all associations in Bombay connected with cotton protest against Government interference in the manner suggested by him, and we venture to think that their opinions carry in this matter greater weight than those expressed by Mr. James. The traders and consumers in other countries may also be expected to protect themselves, and at any rate it is not for this Government to protect them. The legislative measure suggested by Mr. James could not be enforced without a large number of inspectors, whose presence probably would be more strongly resented as an interference with the trade, than possibly would be the pressure of taxation which must necessarily be imposed to provide their remuneration.

"5. The third set of proposals made by Mr. James cannot be given practical effect to without legislation for which so far as we can see no sufficient case has been established. The main object of employing these Assistants is stated to be the improvement of cotton by advice and otherwise, but in the present state of the finances we do not advise the employment of even one Assistant, as proposed by Mr. Ozanne, unless it can be shown more clearly what practical good is likely to be derived from the experiment. As already stated, we doubt whether much can be done in the way of teaching agricultural wisdom to a class of people who have been cultivators for many generations and who probably know more about the land and how and with what crops it can profitably be cultivated than any officers who could be appointed.

"6. It will thus be seen that most of the proposals advocated by Mr. James are in our opinion either undesirable or unlikely to lead to results which would justify the expenditure the adoption of them would involve. We think that competition and a prudent regard for their own interests on the part of all engaged in the production of, and trade in, cotton will do more towards the utilisation of the land to the best advantage than any aid from Government, and that no action need be taken by Government in this matter beyond rendering such assistance, advice, and information as the Agricultural Department as at present constituted can furnish."

2. A copy of the above Despatch should be forwarded to the Government of India for information in continuation of the letter from this Government, No. 7805, dated 14th November, 1891.

G. S. CURTIS,
Under Secretary to Government.

SERIOUS AFFRAY BETWEEN MARWAREES AND MAHOMEDANS AT BIKANER.

On the Mohurrum Day a serious affray took place between the Mahomedans and the Marwarees in the city of Suroo, in Bikanir District. The Mahomedans while taking the *tajias* to the place of immersing them, stopped for a little while near the houses of the Marwarees. The latter told the processionists to proceed further, and take their way as usual; but instead of proceeding onward, they at once commenced striking the Marwarees. They entered the house of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla and after looting the valuables they set fire to the building. Several Marwarees were injured in the fight. Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas is the honorary magistrate of that place, and knowing that there were several important documents in the building they destroyed all the records, and with that view they had set fire to the house. There are about ten to fifteen thousand Marwarees and fifteen hundred to two thousand Mahomedans in Bikanir. In a letter received by the Bombay branch of Rai Bahadur Bhugwandas Bhagla's firm it is stated that the rioters looted the *pehedi*, and attacked the servants many of whom were injured, two servants being especially ill-treated. A considerable amount of cash, jewellery, and valuables have been taken away by the robbers. The magistrate's records were all burnt and destroyed. The Rai Bahadur escaped being hurt as he ran away to his residence from the *pehedi*. All the Hindus and Marwarees who repaired to the scene were injured. The *shett* did not expect such a riot, and had not kept any additional staff on the *pehedi* that day.

ABKARI IN KHANDEISH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having been beaten back at every point, the partisans of Mr. Dubash have retired behind an entrenchment of confident statement as to the reluctance with which he undertook the Khandeish farm, and the "strong pressure" that was brought to bear upon him by Government to induce him to do so. In my letter of the 28th ultimo I have shown the utter futility of these assertions, and have demonstrated by the pitiless logic of parallel statement, that this argument which has been trotted out by your contemporary rather late in the day—as a triumphant rejoinder to the opponents of the abkari policy—is absolutely irreconcilable with the official account of the same transaction, as given by the Hon'ble Mr. Trevor in reply to a question from the Hon. Mr. Setalvad.

Having disposed of this part of the leader I will proceed to make short work of the remainder. The writer, not satisfied with the tax he had already levied on his readers' credulity, runs on in the same strain, and says that "Mr. Dadabhai saw from the first that it would be impossible to sell liquor in the poorer talukas and the villages adjacent to native territory at the maximum rates fixed by Government." What wonderful foresight! Can any one help admiring the clearness of vision which, according to the apologist, ran ahead of everything that subsequently happened, like nimble fire, and thought beforehand of all possible difficulties? Can any one refrain from summoning all the commiseration he can feel, for this long-headed gentleman, who with his eyes open, ran into the danger, and chivalrously entered into an undertaking manifestly certain to make a big hole in his pocket for the sole purpose of obliging Government? In other words, Mr. Dadabhai signed the contract for Rs. 792,000 and laid down on the nail a ten per cent. deposit, knowing all the while that he would lose two or three lakhs if he went through with his contract, and forfeit deposit, and all if he did not. What marvellous public spirit and what a soul above money this great man must have to risk the loss of princely sums, simply because Mr. Moore in his truly cruel kindness "was willing to entrust the contract to him, though not to an untried man?" And yet is it not strange that very few can be found to pin their faith in such a total and almost romantic absence of the self-regarding virtues in an abkari contractor, however tried? And is it not a great pity that after all, he too, he the tried man, the faithful Abdiel of the Abkari Department deserted his colours, and broke the contract "within a few months from the date of signing it." And yet it is a greater pity still that the net result of all this bungling and all this confidence in a tried man was a remission, that is, a dead loss of a lakh and a half to the Public Exchequer, when a lakh and a half is kept back from being applied to objects of the common weal in such hard times as the present, merely because Mr. Dadabhai signally failed to justify the good opinion entertained of him by a highly placed official shall we not say that this is ruinous trifling with the public money?

Further on in the leader, Mr. Dadabhai's advocate says: "this he saw would be inimical to the Central Distillery System, and would besides offer inducements to illicit distilling amongst a population, who in the old days were sometimes able to get liquor at something like sixteen bottles to the rupee. Accordingly, the contractor reduced the selling rates in the greater part of the districts to rates that barely covered the still-head duty." Put briefly, this means that Mr. Dadabhai reduced the selling price with the apparently laudable object of increasing licit consumption and diminishing illicit distillation. And yet look at what actually happened to belie all the expectation of this far-sighted and tried contractor. According to the abkari reports of these years, the figures for licit consumption have been continuously falling and those for illicit distillation and smuggling mounting up ever since 1888, the first year of Mr. Dubash's contract. I give them below for 1885-86 and 1886-87, the two years immediately preceding the regime of Mr. Dubash and for 1892-93 and 1893-94 the latter years of his contract:—

	Gallons.	Revenue. Rs.	Crimes of Smuggling, &c.
1885-6……	6,04,567	5,37,870	119
1886-7……	6,72,927	5,49,700	146
1892-3……	3,18,033	5,40,000	297
1893-4……	2,72,719	5,40,000	380

That is to say, in the tried hands of Mr. Dubash the consumption of licit liquor went down by nearly one-half, the crimes of smuggling, &c., were more than doubled and the revenue also declined although his contract extended over a larger area and included Mehwas and the Dang Native States. The worst of it all is that we have not even the poor consolation of tracing the cause to any one but Mr. Dubash himself. "There is no doubt," says the Commissioner, "that many of his shopkeepers have been successfully prosecuted before the magistrates for using short measure, and there is a strong belief in the district that it is due to the prevalence of kusur." Comment upon this is needless.—Yours, &c.,

July 6. P. B. DANTRA.

SOBRIETY AND THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Sholapore correspondent of the "Satya Mitra," a native paper, states a fact, which demands an answer from those advocates of the abkari policy, who are never tired of dinning it into our ears that our paternal Government have no other object than that of encouraging sobriety and temperance among the people. On the 25th ultimo the right of selling ganja, majum, and "boja" was sold by public auction to Mr. Framji Nanabhai. Our readers will note the last of these three words as somewhat uncommon. "Boja" is apparently "the latest thing out" in intoxicants—a new device resorted to by the ingenious to produce the much-desired "kaif." We learn that it is prepared by crushing jowar (sorghum vulgare) and steeping it in water for a week. Powdered bhang (cannabis Indica) and nux vomica are then added to the mass and well-mixed, and the delicious compound is then sold like toddy for two or three pice a bottle. Its intoxicating powers are far more potent than those of country liquor. The Collector of Dharwar had the good sense to prohibit the sale of this poison some time ago, but it would appear that in Sholapore the authorities have no such scruples and make no bones of allowing thousands of the poorer people to be insidiously destroyed by this wretched stuff for the fifteen hundred rupees annually brought to the Government Treasury by its sale.—Yours, &c.,

D.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfetly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a botton." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Sooting Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

The 9th and 10th Silver Spoon Competition, for the monsoon aggregate prizes took place at Colaba, on Saturday afternoon. Distances 500 and 600 yards. The afternoon was fine, but a very strong wind was blowing from the left, which baffled many of the competitors. The following members are now handicapped:—

	Points per range
Sergt-Major J H Downing	6
Lieut F W English	4
Lieut T M English	4
Cr-Sergt H Black	4
Sergt R Ewings	4
Corpl G F Lund	4
Gunner E G Campbell	4
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens	2
Mr B Scott	2
Sergt J Elliott	2
Corpl J Watson	2
Sergt W Fry	2
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas	2
Corpl J J D'Souza	2
Lieut D J Sharp	2
Sergt-Major J Scott	2
Lieut J Dwyer	2
Vol J D'Cruz	2
Private J Fivey	2

This should encourage many of the members to turn out for the competitions, who have not as yet competed this season. The competitions on Saturday afternoon next will be at 700 and 800 yards. In the Revolver Competition Sergt.-Major Downing succeeded in putting on an excellently compiled 31. This is the highest score yet made in this competition. The following are the scores:—

9TH COMPETITION.—17 Entries.

	500 yds.
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Arty	24* a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	23 b
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	22 c
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	22 a
Mr B Scott, Bo Rifle Club	22 d
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	20
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	20
Lce-Corpl W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols.	17
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	16
Lce-Corpl A Kinsella, Royal Irish Rifles	16
Corpl L Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	14
Corpl J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	14
Cadet T Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	14*
Gunner W Thomson, Bo Vol Arty	13*
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Qr-Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	10

(a) handicapped 4 points; (b) winner of 1st spoon; (c) handicapped 2 points; (d) winner of 2nd spoon.
* 1 point added for carbine.

10TH COMPETITION—17 Entries.

	600 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	23a
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	22b
Private J Fivey, Royal Irish Rifles	21c
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Arty	21*d
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	19
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	16
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Mr B Scott, Bo Rifle Club	15
Lce-Corpl W Mackeson, B B and C I Ry Vols.	15
Corpl J Watson, Royal Irish Rifles	15
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Lce-Corpl A Kinsella, Royal Irish Rifles	14
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	12
Corpl L Moore, Bo Vol Rifles	10
Cadet T Barrett, Bo Vol Rifles	*10
Gunner W Thomson, Bo Vol Arty	*2

(a) handicapped 4 points, winner of 2nd spoon; (b) handicapped 1 point winner of 1st spoon; (c) handicapped 2 points; (d) handicapped 4 points. * Two points added for carbine.

4TH REVOLVER COMPETITION.—7 Entries.

	25 yds.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	17
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	0
Corpl J Conn, Royal Irish Rifles	0

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Levi H. Montross, of 214, York Street, in the City and County of Camden, and State of New Jersey, United States of America, Manufacturer, and Adolph Segal, of 309, Drexel Building, in the City and County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, Gentleman, for improvements in Match-making Machines. George Alexander Dick, of 110, Cannon Street, in the City of London, Engineer, for improvements in the manufacture of wire, rods, bars, or tubes from various copper alloys and in apparatus therefor which apparatus can be used for making wires, rods, bars, or tubes from other alloys or metals. James Alfred Campbell Rogers, Civil Engineer of Moradabad, in the North-West Provinces of India, for a Patent Safety Aerated Water Bottle opener. The National Opalite Glazed Brick and Tile Syndicate, Limited, for improved, or improvements in connection with, fancy or ornamental bricks, tiles, slabs, wallings, ceilings and the like. M. Koondun Lal, son of M Sadda Sookh Lal, late Government Translator, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Proprietor of Noor-ulabsor Press, Allahabad, resident, Agra, for a Flour and oil hand machine.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—Ernest Harry Archer, of No. 37, St. Mary Axe, in the City of London, England, Tea Dealer, for improvements in collapsible or other metal boxes, cases, or chests, for containing tea, or the like. (Filed 20th June 1895); M. S. Mohidien, Mirasidar, for a smoking case. (Filed 24th June 1895); Isidor Mautner, of Schottenring, 15, Vienna, in the Empire of Austria, Merchant for improvements in tents. (Filed 20th June 1895.); William Bailey of Mount Pleasant, Dudley, near Newcastle, in Colony of New South Wales, Horticulturist, for improvements in insulators for furniture, for preventing access thereto of ants, and certain other ground insects and vermin. (Filed 26th June 1895.); George A. Spang, of North Tonawanda, in the State of New York, United States of America, Gentleman, for improvements in blowers. (Filed 20th June 1895.); Jean Reuse, Sculptor, of Enghien, in the Kingdom of Belgium, for improvements in machines for the manufacture of cigars. (Filed 26th June 1895.); Robert McLauchlan McDonald and Alexander Mc Donald of Clydeview Cottage, Radnor Park, Dalmuir, Scotland, for improvements in electric batteries. (Filed 26th June 1895); Samuel Cleland Davidson, of Sirocco Works Belfast, Ireland, Merchant, for improvements in apparatus for withering or limping tea leaf in the course of its manufacture into black tea, or for the finishing or facing of green tea preparatory to its being packed into chests. (Filed 19th June 1895); James Casey, of 10, Philpot Lane, London, E. C., England, Engineer, for improvements in valves for steam hydraulic and other fluids. (Filed 26th June 1895.); George Eastwood, of 36 and 37, Cow Cross Street, London, England, newspaper manager, for improvements in or relating to platen presses. (Filed 26th June 1895.); George Eastwood, of 36 and 37, Cow Cross Street, London, England, newspaper manager for improvements in the manufacture of flongs for producing matrices or moulds for stereotyping. (Filed 26th June 1895.); Richard Pearce, M. I. Mech. E., Carriage and Waggon Superintendent, East Indian Railway, of 5, Church Road, Howrah, Bengal, for folding or double doors for carriages and locking apparatus. (Filed 20th June 1895).

The fees prescribed have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—Charles Joseph Van Depoele, residing at No. 57, Center Street, in the City of Lynn, County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, one of the United States of America, Electrician, for improvements in carbon contacts or commutator-brushes for use with dynamo-electric generators and electro-dynamic motors. (From 10th July 1895 to 9th July 1896); Charles Cheers Wakefield, of 51, Russian Drive, Stoneycroft near Liverpool, in the County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of England, for improvements in sight feed lubricators. (From 10th July to 1895 to 9th July 1896); Henry Bohls, of 419, Battery Street, in the City of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, Cigar Manufacturer, for improvements in cigarette machines. (From 7th July 1895 to 6th July 1896.)

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—Mr. A. B. Jackson's invention for an improved process and means for the aeration of beers or other liquids in bottles or small vessels. (Specification filed 24th March 1891.); Mr. E. D. Graff's invention for means for preventing accidents to railway trains. (Specification filed 23rd March 1891.); Mr. S. C. Davidson's invention for improvements in apparatus for spreading rolled or manipulated tea leaf, hops, malt, grain, crushed or flaked cereals, meal or other like substances on sieves, plates or trays, or for breaking brittle material such as dry tea into shorter lengths or smaller sizes. (Specification filed 24th March 1891).

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

The following is the programme for to-day, the 10th inst., at 5-15 p.m., sharp:—

I.—Tent-pegging horses.

II.—Tent-pegging ponies.

III.—Aunt Sally Competition.—Teams of four to ride over a hurdle to a point, dismount in alternate half sections, each half section to knock two cocoanuts off posts (roll, bowl, or pitch), and return over hurdles. The section performing this feat in the shortest time to win. Ten seconds added for each horse that fails to negotiate either jump.

IV.—The Girton Stakes.—Gentlemen to ride over a hurdle to a point where he will hand a list of questions to a lady. The lady to answer questions in writings gentlemen to return over the hurdle. The first past the post with most correct answers to win.

V.—Polo Ball Race.—To hit a ball round a post and back through goal.

VI.—Pony Scurry.—To take place if there is time after the other events.

Entries for No. V. to be sent to the Honorary Secretary, or made on the list in the Gymkhana Pavilion, before midday, to-day. Remainder post entries.

BOMBAY FOREST ADMINISTRATION.

SUBJOINED are extracts from the Government Resolution, dated June 4, on the Forest Administration reports of the Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1893-94:—

The Government of India having directed that the 12 months ending 30th June should be taken as the official year for the purpose of forest administration, the reports reviewed in Government Resolution No. 5385, dated 23rd June 1894, were made to relate to a period of 15 months in order that future reports might be for Forest years as now reckoned. The reports under review are the first which relate to a period of 12 months constituting the new Forest year, and as the comparisons made in them are for the most part with the facts and figures given in the preceding reports, it is necessary to bear in mind that a period of 12 months is contrasted with a period of 15 months. Moreover, these 15 months comprised two hot seasons, in which certain forest operations are more busily carried on than in other seasons.

The changes in the Northern Circle occurred in Thana and Panch Mahals and consisted mainly in the coversion of Protected into Reserved forest, experience shewing that the stricter conservancy of the latter is not inconsistent with the permission of all reasonable privileges, and the inclusion of the catchment area of the Tansa lake. A similar conversion took place in the Central Circle, but in addition a considerable area formerly outside the forest boundary was notified under Section 19 as Reserved forest. This augmentation took place mainly in West Khandesh, where also occurred most of the exclusions shown in the statement, the changes being necessary for the purpose of making the forest area compact. The selection of land for forest in the Central Circle is now practically complete and almost all that can be done hereafter to increase the area under conservancy is the acquisition of some occupied lands which lie within the forest line. The proportion of the forest area to the total area of districts varies from 21·87 per cent. in Khandesh to 6·12 per cent. in Sholapur.

The important work of demarcating the forest received less attention than is desirable.

Most was done in the Central Circle, but there also much less than in the period dealt with in the preceding report, which however comprised two hot seasons, when this work can be most conveniently done. The boundaries marked out in the Southern Circle are those between Reserved and Protected forest. Doubtless the clearing of the dense undergrowth in Kanara is more laborious than the work on barer lands; nevertheless, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, the progress made in the year of report was not satisfactory. It is not shown in the report of the Deputy Conservator precisely what was done in the matter in Sind, but it appears from the Commissioner's remarks that there were made rides to the length of 72 miles, which besides serving as boundary lines are useful for the transport of forest produce and as fire-traces. The Honourable Mr. James is not however satisfied with the amount of the work of this class done in the year under review.

The progress of the forest surveys is but slow. The areas dealt with appear to be square miles, Northern Circle 51·21; Central Circle 186·26; Southern Circle 249·98. At this rate many years will be needed for the completion of the work. The maps of the Poona, Ahmednagar and Sholapur Babul Reserves are, for reasons which have been deemed satisfactory, being made on a 16" scale. Elsewhere an 8" scale is deemed sufficient and the Kanara forests are being mapped on a 4" scale. The Conservator of Forests, S. C., is of opinion that the survey of the Kolaba forests should be completed on a 4" scale and that for the forests which remain to be surveyed a scale of 2" or even 1" would suffice. The Governor in Council, however, agrees with the Commissioner, S. D., that at this stage a change is undesirable and considers that the survey should in each district be completed on the scale on which it has been begun. There are wide differences, which are not accounted for, in the rates of cost. According to the figures given, the expenditure in the Northern Circle on the 8" scale averaged Rs. 229 per square mile, while in the Central Circle it was Rs. 131-13-7 and in the Southern Circle Rs. 191. The conservator of Forests, S.C., points out that the cost of the 8" survey was less in 1891-92 than that of the 4" survey in 1893-94; and that in 1892-93 it was double that of 1891-92 and in 1893-94 57 per cent. more. The Superintendent of the Bombay Forest Surveys should be requested to favour the Governor in Council with his remarks on these figures.

A deduction of one-fifth being made from the figures shown under 1892-93, it is observed that there has been some increase on the whole in the number of prosecutions, but a very marked decrease in the number of cases compounded under Section 67 of the Forest Act. The latter fact is no doubt mainly the result of the orders contained in Government Resolutions Nos. 7907, dated 6th October 1892, and 8626, dated 3rd November 1892, and paragraph 6 of the latter Resolution is said to have been misunderstood in some districts of the Central Circle. It is not clear, however, how such misunderstanding could have a material effect on the number of cases dealt with. It is only in exceptional cases that action can appropriately be taken under the provision referred to for cattle trespass, for the amount of damage cannot ordinarily be ascertained with any accuracy, and in the absence of such information the equitable application of the provision must be difficult. Orders regarding the working of Section 67 of the Forest Act will shortly be issued. It is satisfactory to observe that the number of unsuccessful prosecutions was on the whole less than in the previous year. In the Northern Circle there was a considerable increase in the proportion of acquittals, which has not been satisfactorily explained. When it is borne in mind that the forest area of the Northern Circle is, roughly speaking, one-sixth and that of the Southern Circle, roughly speaking, one-third of that of the Central Circle, it appears that in the matter of prosecutions and action under Section 67 of the Forest Act there is some approach to uniformity. But as regards the impounding of cattle there continues to be in the Central Circle a very marked excess of activity over that shown elsewhere. In proportion to the area there were impounded in that circle about 5 times as many animals as in the Northern Circle and about 7 times as many as in the Southern Circle. This result is no doubt largely due to the circumstances of the circles, cultivated and forest area being much more closely intermingled in the Central Circle than elsewhere, while population is also relatively denser and agricultural stock larger, but it is doubtful if this is an adequate explanation of so wide a difference. There is, however, a substantial decrease in the number of impoundings in the Central Circle, particularly in those for trespass in closed areas. Government are glad to notice this decrease and trust that the necessity of dealing as leniently as possible with the people where forests are much mixed up with cultivated lands may be kept steadily in view.

The grazing rules published with Government Resolution No. 3595, dated 23rd May 1890, were enforced in most parts of the Presidency in the year under review. There seems however to be some doubt whether they are strictly observed. The Commissioner, Central Division, estimates that only 5 per cent. of the existing cattle had passes to graze free, and fees were paid for only 16 per cent. In Sind there are special rules. The Commissioner states that the fees in that province are light, but they are considerably less so than in the Presidency proper. Reports on the working of the grazing rules have been called for, and few remarks on the subject are therefore needed here.

The correctness of information given regarding the attempts to protect the forests from fire and the results is doubted. It is reported that about 34 per cent. of the forest in the Northern Circle was burned as compared with 30 per cent. in the previous year whereas in the Central Circle it fell from 8 to 3 per cent. In the Southern Circle 16,356 acres of forest land were overrun by fires as compared with 12,300 in the previous year, and in Sind 7,809 acres as compared with 2,239 acres. In the Central Circle no less than 4,042,266 acres are protected and fire lines are now said to be general, but the Conservator doubts whether the decrease in the area burned is the result of the fire lines. The efforts to protect against fire should not be relaxed: in consequence of the habits of the people, who for many purposes of their own use fire with the utmost carelessness, though often without evil intention, and the inflammable nature of forest produce in the hot season, the difficulty of successful protection is enormous, but the destruction which would be prevented by such protection is also great. His Excellency the Governor in Council observes with satisfaction that in several cases villagers rendered willing assistance in extinguishing fires. The suggestion of the Commissioner in Sind, that when a forest is burned to improve the grass it should be closed against grazing, is one which in many cases might be adopted with advantage, provided care is taken that the many are not punished for the fault of a few. In only a small proportion of cases where the suspected incendiaries detected. It is to be trusted that the rules recently published by Government will prove effectual in diminishing the number of accidental fires.

In all Circles the improvement of the forest from natural causes is reported to have been satisfactory where there was no damage from fire. The Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, complains that more injury is caused by animals admitted to graze, particularly goats, than by fire, and that damage is also done by the exercise of other privileges, but as has been directed, the forest must be managed for the welfare of the community generally and privileges must be allowed. As regards artificial improvement much has been effected by guards throwing seed broadcast in all circles; creepers and some prickly-pear have been cleared away; in exploited coupes there has been ploughing and transplanting, and in Kanara there have been improvement cuttings to favour the growth of superior species. Improvement by these means has not yet received sufficient attention, but comparatively little is practicable without an increase in the lower grades of establishment, which is under consideration. There can be little doubt that well planned expenditure for this purpose would speedily produce very profitable results. There were no experiments to speak of made in the year under review to grow exotic plants and His Excellency in Council concurs with the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth in thinking that most benefit is likely to arise from attention given to indigenous trees.

There was a substantial increase in the net revenue of every circle, which amounted on the whole to Rs. 3,10,736. The increase was mainly in the Northern and Southern Circles, and results from the sale of wood in the coupes in Thana and the extended exploitation of the Kanara forests. The operations of the year under review in the Northern and Central Circles appear to have been more successful financially than in any previous year, and the increase of the net revenue in the former as compared with that of 1892-93 is nearly 43 per cent. In the Southern Circle also the surplus is larger than it has been since 1889-90, and the improvement in 1893-94 as compared with 1892-93 was over 27 per cent. In Sind the increase was not so marked, but it was substantial. The return to expenditure in that circle is proportionately much smaller than it is in other circles, but the main cause is that the removal of the produce has for the most part to be carried out departmentally. The Commissioner in Sind and the Deputy Conservator of that Circle say that the net revenue, by which they appear to mean the net revenue in proportion to area, is larger than in other circles, but it is to be remembered that most of the forest land in Sind is of a superior quality, benefiting from the spill of the Indus, and, if not required for forest, could probably be cultivated with profit. The only unsatisfactory feature in the financial part of the reports is the large amount, which rose from Rs. 2,43,963 in 1892-93 to Rs. 3,06,030 in 1893-94, remaining due from contractors in the Southern Circle. It is explained that the wood purchased is removed gradually from the depots and paid for as it is taken, but it is admitted that there will probably be some bad debts. The system of dealing with large contractors is necessary in Kanara, but it requires caution. His Excellency in Council also agrees with the Commissioner in Sind that the practice of making advances to small contractors in that circle needs to be carefully watched.

The thanks of Government are due to the Conservators and to the Deputy Conservator who was in charge of the Northern Circle for their careful and judicious supervision. There was no abatement of zeal on the part of the Honourable Mr. Shuttleworth, whose devotion to duty has been so frequently recognized. As regards the Sind Circle Government have to record their regret for the loss of the valuable services of Mr. Hexton, who was in charge throughout the year under review but died before the report was written. The Divisional Forest Officers, with the exception of one who was reduced and subsequently resigned, are reported to have worked satisfactorily, and note will be taken of those who are mentioned as specially deserving of praise. The Governor in Council is particularly glad to observe that the officers of the Forest Department seem to have generally worked in cordial co-operation with those of other departments, and that in their relations with the people whose need of forest produce has to be met there seems to have been no avoidable friction.

THE "BABY CLAIMANT" CASE.

In the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, on the 13th ultimo Sir Edward Clarke concluded his speech for the defendant in the case of "Salisbury v. Rawson." The fact that a certain Dr. Capon was not called as a witness for the plaintiff was strongly commented upon, and the Judge said it was necessary that he should appear before the case concluded. The doctor's assistant gave evidence, and stated that his employer had been ill for several weeks. The doctor who attended Mr. Salisbury in his last illness was also examined before the Court rose.

On the 14th ultimo evidence was given by a young woman named Florence Wright, whose child the defendant declares the "baby claimant" to be, and by her mother. The latter related how her daughter's baby was taken away a few days after its birth by a woman about whom she knew absolutely nothing.

On Saturday, 15th ultimo a commission was granted for the examination of Dr. Capon at Buxton. His evidence was read on the following Monday, and it was of a startling character. It was to the following effect:—

Dr. Capon said he had practised at 159, Edgware-road for some 16 years. He first knew Mr. and Mrs. Salisbury about 12 years ago. He lost sight of them about six years ago, and did not think he ever saw Mr. Salisbury again. He remembered Mrs. Salisbury coming to see him in the beginning of 1894. The visit was a purely friendly one. She talked of her husband's death and told him she desired to adopt a child. He suggested to her applying either at the Foundling Hospital or Queen Charlotte's Hospital. He did not remember what reply she made. She did not refer to her pecuniary position. On two or three occasions after this he saw her. He thought on each occasion it very possible that the subject of the adoption of a child was touched upon. She would remain only 10 minutes with him at these interviews. She gave no definite reason for calling beyond the question of adoption of a child. She never suggested that she herself was in the family way. She showed no signs of it that he was aware of, but he had no great opportunity of judging. On February 19, 1894, he attended Florence Wright, being called in suddenly. The mother of Florence Wright was very much upset. There was a scene, as she knew nothing of it beforehand and was most anxious about the effect it would have on her husband. Mrs. Salisbury called on him a day or two afterwards; he drew her attention to the birth of the child. It struck him as being just what she wanted. He had already, he believed, spoken to Mrs. Wright about it and told her he knew someone whom he thought would adopt the child if the mother was willing. Mrs. Wright was extremely pleased, as the matter would be kept secret and no disgrace would fall on her daughter. He did not think he mentioned the name to either side. He thought he put them into communication through Mrs. Salisbury's sister. To either Mrs. Salisbury or to her sister he gave the address. He simply said the people were willing to have the child handed over, and everything further was managed by Mrs. Salisbury and her sister. He thought he saw Mrs. Pike before the birth of the child as well as after. The conversation with her would be about adopting a child. He told the Wrights the baby would have a good home, as the people were well off. The mother never saw the child lest she should become attached to it. He has seen Mrs. Salisbury once since then with regard to legal proceedings that were pending. She wanted the maternity of the child established, and asked him to assist her. In effect she wished him to support her view that she had had a child. He told her that he could do nothing of the sort, and that if his evidence was required it would be very damaging to her case, and that in future, seeing the way the matter was drifting, she must communicate through his solicitor, Mr. Freke Palmer. He was asked to furnish a proof of the evidence he could give. He dictated it and it was sent to Mrs. Salisbury's solicitors, he thought, nearly three months ago. He never received anything from either Mrs. Salisbury or Mrs. Wright in respect of the child. He knew that the success of Mrs. Salisbury's action depended on her showing she had given birth to a child. He did not believe it was her baby, and thought the action was a fraud.

Mr. Jelf, Q. C., announced that, owing to a difference which had arisen between himself and Mrs. Salisbury, he would no longer represent Mrs. Salisbory or the infant plaintiff. His junior asked for time to consider his position, and eventually an adjournment was taken until such time as the issue can be determined before Mr. Justice Hawkins by the jury which has heard the proceedings up to the present.

The Judge said that if Dr. Capon's statement was true Mrs. Salisbury and Mrs. Pike had committed gross and vile perjury; and, if so, it was the result of a conspiracy of a kwiked character, which it was most important, in the interests of the public, should be probed to the bottom, and all parties to it take the consequences of their acts.

At the inauguration of the new telephone trunk lines in England in June it was stated that probably in ten days or a fortnight it would be practicable to open three offices in London for the public use of these lines. The expectation proves to have been a little too sanguine. Nothing could have been more satisfactory than the trial of the new lines on the opening day, but then, of course, only one or two circuits were being tried simultaneously. When, however, all the circuits are in operation, as they may be at times when the public come to use them, it is found that there is a good deal of inconvenience arising from the well-known difficulty of induction. Everybody familiar with the practical use of the telephone is aware that at times conversation through one circuit is rendered indistinct and difficult by what is going on over another circuit running parallel with it. This is caused by what electricians call "induction." A current in one wire sets up, or "induces," a current in the other. In this new system the lines run very extensively along the railways. Between London and Leeds there are six telephone wires, and when they are all in operation the induction is serious. This will have to be remedied before it can be thought prudent to open the service to the public, and it may take some little time to do it. It is now scarcely hoped that the new trunks will be ready for the public before the middle of next month. Of course the difficulty experienced over short lengths of line becomes much greater when such vast circuits as those of the Post Office system are concerned.

THE NEW OVERLAND ROUTE ACROSS ARABIA.

It is impossible writes "A. F." in "Indian Engineering," to take up an Indian newspaper in these days without seeing prominently advertised, "Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd class P. & O." The connection of this cheery announcement with the map of the Karun River we lately published to illustrate Mr. Sibold's article on its hydraulic works, may not be at first obvious. But if a paper by Mr. Black, Geographer to the India Office, in the April number of the "Contemporary Review" be read, it will at once be clear that this map contains the important corner of Persia round which the Railway destined to supersede the existing overland route to India, and to reach from Egypt to Singapore, has to turn. We will recur to this curve of the line later on, but our intention at present is to point out how easily the stream of mail and passenger traffic (including the relief of European troops) can be diverted from the Red Sea and Aden to the much shorter Persian Gulf and port of Karachi, and to the consternation of P. & O., as well as lesser monopolists, who are now making hay while the sun shines on their Bombay agencies.

No one can read, also, either the latest edition of Chesney's Indian Polity, or even the last article in "Engineering" on Cooper's Hill College, without being satisfied that India has reached a stage of progress which requires a fresh start, and this, in the nature of the case, can only be given as the result of some novel Engineering operations. It has been so always hitherto, for the prosperity of Europeans in India has, if numbers are taken into account, ever corresponded with the means of communicating with Europe, and those facilities with the advance of the arts of the Engineer and ship constructor. When passengers could only get to India by small sailing vessels round the Cape, the few "factors" in residence at the presidency settlements could make up, over a single dinner table, the quarrels that were inevitable during the wearisome six months' voyage in Green's ships. Then succeeded Waghorn's desert vans in 1837 and the P. & O. steamers, which preluded the shaking of a new harvest of fruits from the celebrated pagoda trees by the East India Company servants, till at last M. Lesseps opened the Suez Canal in 1869, and the expansion principle applied to the marine engine reduced freights. We have since had a whole system of Indian railways, tourists, German manufactured wares, and civilisation sown broadcast and motley over the country, but with these, for officials, the drawback of the second saloons and a depreciated silver currency.

Thus times have much changed since the opening of the Suez Canal, and there are symptoms of a reappearance of the same kind of stagnation as that which ended at the Mutiny, and the state must continue till the Indian Railways are made to converge upon Karachi, and are given a terminus on the Mediterranean. There is only one principal link still needed in India itself—a piece of Railway line across the Great Central Indian desert—to place Agra and Karachi in direct contact. But at present all the traffic goes from Bombay and other ports by a very long sea route and the Suez Canal. Freights are moderate enough, but from various causes the rates for passengers are almost prohibitive. India is for them practically as far from England as it was fifty years ago.

For many years past it has been contended that the well-known Euphrates Valley Scheme was all that was wanted to provide the most direct route from Europe to India. But the Railway thus projected would cross Syria and portions of Asia Minor, where France, Turkey, and Russia, have interests of the most conflicting kind, rendering its management, as a British affair, out of the question. A line will be opened before long from Constantinople to the Persian Gulf, no doubt with branch lines to Levant ports, but it can never become our main route to India.

There has been a strange overlooking all this while of the territory stretching from Egypt to the head of the Persian Gulf along the thirtieth parallel of north latitude, in length about one thousand miles, and for the most part composed of gently-inclined gravelly deserts, inhabited by a few tribes of wandering Arabs who scarcely acknowledge Turkish authority, and among whom the boldest Turk would hesitate to collect any revenue, though they are amenable to reason and "backshish." If a railway were laid down here, which might be done in a year, as there are no large rivers, and it is all even, well-drained, salubrious, and woodless country, we would have a new overland route opened immediately that would bring London within a week's journey of India, and reduce passage fares by simply half. From Alexandria it would only take a day and night in the Arabian train to reach Koweit, the deep-water port at the head of the Persian Gulf. From there steamers would make the run to Karachi in less than three days, so that the Karachi passenger would be at Alexandria in four days, instead of being, as now, nearly a fortnight over the journey, either going second-class, or paying "through the nose." Once at large in Alexandria, there is so much wholesome competition that the rest of the way to London causes the traveller no great expense.

The effect of the new overland route on India will be enormous, and as it can be produced by making the section of Railway between Egypt and the Persian Gulf alone, there is no necessity to wait for the extension of the line by the Persian and Mekran Coast to Karachi. The sea passage down the Gulf is so brief and direct, that passengers would, as a rule, most likely prefer it to the Railway, which will chiefly pick up the vast suppressed trade of Southern Persia, of which Mr. Sibold's series of articles treats. Just now Persia is groaning under the barbaric outcome of unchecked personal Government, and the want of means of internal communication, which is an essential prop of that patriarchal condition. It is understood that when the Shah, who by long experience contrives to satisfy his not very exacting subjects (and he is not by any means young), goes, they will not tolerate a successor, but offer Persia first to Great Britain, and then to Russia. This means a British Protectorate over southern Persia whatever becomes of northern Persia, and an immense amount of Engineering work in mountainous regions, and unopened tracts presenting every sort of obstacle to a trade which is already considerable.

There can be little doubt that the Railway to India will have to cross—see the map of the Karun River of Mr. Sibold's paper—the "Shattel-Arab" or combined Euphrates and Tigris near Bussorah. Therefore, the port of Koweit would be reached by a branch from the main line. The latter would curve round by Karadak and Ram Hormal to Bushire, from that point onward following the coast line, and under the shelter of the guns of British men-o'-war to Karachi.

But our immediate concern is with the easy piece of Arabian Railway, the course for which can be readily traced on the excellent map to be found in Palgrave's Central and Eastern Arabia. It would go straight across from Koweit and Bussorah to Akaba at the head of the short arm of the Red Sea of that name. At Akaba the line would get on Egyptian territory, and almost the only Engineering difficulty to be expected is the Ghat descent of some 1,800 feet into the deep valley there and the ascent to the desert plateau of El Tih, after traversing which the Railway would pass the Suez Canal at Isamalia by an undertunnel, from which place the Railway already exists all the way to Alexandria.

This section of Railway, a thousand miles long, would, the success of the Suez Canal shows, become one of the most important lines in the world, forming the grand modern link between the British and Indian Empires. In fact, it is the only line for a Railway joining the trade routes of the three continents, Africa, Europe and Asia—that is out of harm's way, because clear of international claims, and in the hands of a free trading power.

The Suez Canal is 92 miles long, and cost seventeen and a half million pounds sterling, of which Great Britain bought shares costing four million pounds. A 500 francs Suez Canal Share had a Bourse quotation of 2,015 francs in the year 1884, gross receipts being about one million three hundred and sixty pounds sterling annually. By Mr. Black's estimate the Arabian section of the Railway now advocated would only cost some five and a half million pounds sterling, producing, we may be certain, an effect on everything connected with India that would be at least in the inverse ratio of these respective amounts. It promises to be the four track road of the East.

The situation of the line has another advantage to hold out. The writer saw enough when a few months ago visiting Hit on the Euphrates, where the bitumen springs to the surface as it has done for the last two thousand years or more, and asphalt is manufactured out of it, to make it reasonable to suppose that Mesopotamia may be a vast coalfield below the alluvial surface, in which case there would be no lack of fuel in the heart of the new Railway system to keep it running.

Evidently a line which is so comparatively short, cheap to lay down, entirely confined to Egypt and Arabia, must be soon commenced as a necessary corollary to the Indian Railways, giving them a terminus on the Mediterranean under British protection, and determining a fresh and salutary flow of capital for investment in India, because, when brought within a week's distance, investors can, at a moderate cost, see for themselves what is being done. There would be daily overland mails, and all the defensive arrangements could be recast on a more economical basis than at present, because the whole of the resources of the British Islands could be turned on India at very short notice by a route, none of which, it has to be specially remarked, lies inside the tropics.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 5.

Montgomery, Capt, Bo. Marine Bn, from duty, from Deolali.

JULY 8.

Andrews, Capt, 19th M I, on leave, from Ceylon.

JULY 9.

Huggins, Capt, Ms, 21st Pioneers, on leave, from Bangalore.
Desney, Col, Bengal, R A, en route to England from Roorkee.
Barratt, Surgn-Major, Punjab, A M S, en route to England, from Kasauli.
Webuck, Lt-Col, Bengal, H P, en route to England, from Chakrata.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 10th July, 1895.

The following Member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "[illegible]" Company:—No. 3,701, Vol. R. C. Graham.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Messrs. J. A. Jeffrey and J. G. Coverton, having joined, are taken on the strength from this date and posted to "A" and "B" Troop respectively.

By order,
T. A. SAVAGE, Capt.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDER BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 10th July, 1895.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from the 1st instant and is posted to No. 2 Sub-division, No. 1 Company:—No. 467, Gunner A R Allan.

By Order.
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 6.)

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr P Rousset as Actg Vice Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

Capt R I Scallon, D S O, I S C, Wing Comdr, 23rd Bo Infy, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Mr A Williams, Asst Surgn, 3rd grade, in the Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgn in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surgn Capt W E A Armstrong.

Lieut R B Berkeley, I S C, offg Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Haraoti.

Lieut A L Jacob, I S C, Boundary Settlement Officer in Central India, is appointed to officiate as a Political Asst of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana.

Surgn Capt P J Lumsden, I M S, (Bengal), Residency Surgn in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for three months.

Asst Surg J A Lobo, in charge Civil Hospital, Bushire, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surg in the Persian Gulf, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Surg Capt P J Lumsden.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr F Muller as Consul for Germany at Akyab.

With the sanction of H M's Govt, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognised the appointment of Mr G M Gordon as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Aden.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil appeals pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazars to the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:—

Second appeal, No. 4 of 1895—P Chelvarangam Mudaliar vs (1) E Narasimulu Mudaliar; (2) Raja Shrinivasa Rao; (3) Virasami Mudaliar, minor, by guardian adlitem P Somasundram Mudaliar.

Second appeal, No. 5 of 1895—E Narasimulu Mudaliar, Managing trustee, and Raja K Shrinivasa Rao, one of the two surviving trustees of the estate of Raja P Kandasami Mudaliar (deceased) vs P Chelvarangam Mudaliar; and P Virasami Mudaliar, minor per gardian adlitem Somasundram Mudaliar.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col T ffrench Mullen, M D, I M S (Bengal), Civil Surgn of Bikanir, held temporary charge of the current duties of the Office of Political Agent in Bikanir, in addition to his other duties.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G E Manisty, I C S, is appointed to officiate as accountant Genl, Bengal, vice Mr A F Cox.

The following acting promotions are made in the Postal Dept, with effect from 11th June 1895, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr L G Wait, or until further orders:—Mr G Barton Groves to officiate as Depy Post Master Genl, 1st grade; and Mr J W W Welsh to officiate as Depy Post Master Genl, 2nd grade.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Major W R Routh, Suffolk Regt, to be an Assist Adjt-Genl on the establishment, vice Major J H Sewell, whose tenure has expired.

COMMISSARIATE-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Lieut Col C M Keighley, DSO, I S C, Assist Comssy Genl 2nd class, to be Assist Comssy Genl, 1st class; Major H F Lyons Montgomery, I S C, Assist Comssy Genl, 3rd class, to be Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class; Capt J G Smith, I S C, Assist Comssy Genl, 4th class, to be Assist Comssy Genl, 3rd class; Capt A L Phillips, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy Genl, 1st class, to be Assist Comssy Genl, 4th class; and Lieut A R Ditmas, I S C, Depy Assist Comssy Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Assist Comssy Genl, 1st class—vice Col H V Hunt, I S C, Assist Comssy Genl, 1st class, who has vacated.

PERSONAL STAFF.

The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major Genl W Galbith, C.B., commanding Quetta district:—Capt W A Watson, Central India Horse, to be Aide-de-Camp.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment has been made by H E the Comdr-in-Chief in India:—Capt A A J Johnstone, 5th Punjab Infantry, to be a Staff Capt in the Intelligence Branch of the Qrmr-Genl's Dept, vice Capt P Holland, who has vacated.

STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieut G H Badcock, York L I, offg squadron officer, 7th Bengal Cavy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second-Lieut Badcock will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officers having completed eighteen months' probationary service are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut F G A Wimberley, South Wales Borderers, wing officer, 6th Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy; Second Lieut N B G Strong, 21st Hussars, offg squadron officer, 1st Madras Lancers; and Second-Lieut Strong will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, subject to H M's approval.

NATIVE ARMY.

13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regt of Bengal Lancers—Jemadar Rangbir Singh, appointed on probation, is confirmed in that rank.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

Major to be Lieut Col—E Balfe.

Lieuts to be Captains—G A Ward, E W Richards, and E W Boandier.

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—J B Bowring, B H B Magrath.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

Major Genl A Walker, C S I, Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance vice General Henry Price, Baron de Teissier, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

H E the Gov Gen of India has been pleased to confer, the Volunteer Officers' Decoration, upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force:—

E I R Vol Rifle Corps:—Capt (Honry Major) C Clarke.

G I P R Vol Corps—Capt (Honry Major) C Nicholson.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—J Lord, Esq, to be Capt, vice MacLeod, transferred to the supernumerary list.

1st Punjab Vol Rifle Corps—A J Turner, Gent to be Lieut to Complete the establishment.

Rangoon Port Defence Volunteers—Sir F W R Fryer, K C S I Chief Commr of Burma, to be Hony Col.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps—R G Peckitt, Gent, to be Second-Lieut, with effect from the 1st June 1895, to complete the establishment.

N W R Vol Rifle Corps—Capt A Clark is granted the honorary rank of Major.

Agra Vol Rifle Corps—Second-Lieut C A Sherring, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H F Freeland, R E, offg Assist Eng, 2nd grade, is promoted to Assist Eng, 2nd grade, temporary.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut J C G DuPlat Taylor, R I M, (m c.)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Estabt of State Railways, Traffic Dept, with effect from the 1st April 1895:—A E Adie and J W Hartley, to be class II, grade 1; C L Biscoe, to be class II, grade 2; and C E Stanley, to be class III, grade 1.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotion and reversion of Executive and Assist Engrs attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:—A G R Trapmann, W A Moran, C H Wallaston, and Lieut N Kirby, R E, to be Ex Engrs, 3rd grade, temporary.

Mr J M Ray, Apprentice Engr, Rajputana and Central India, is promoted to Assist Engr, 3rd grade, old classification.

The services of Major J W Thurburn, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Punjab, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Dept for employment on Field Service, in Public Works Dept Notification, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

The Hon the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Frank Osbaldeston, Esq, of 33, Chancery Lane, London, W C, Solicitor, a Commissioner within all parts of England to take affidavits or affirmations or declarations in all suits, matters and proceedings in the Calcutta High Court, and also the acknowledgments of married women in respect of property in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

Major H M Temple, I S C, assumed charge of the Bikanir Agency from Bgde-Surgn-Lieut Col T F Mullen, M D.

Surgn-Lieut-Col A Adams, M D, I M S (Madras), Residency Surgn in the Western States of Rajputana, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days.

An article in the *Novosti* strengthens the impression that Russia has no real sympathy for Armenia, and only joined Great Britain in making representations to the Porte on grounds of policy, and in order to prevent England taking any independent action. The Ambassadors of England, France and Russia received on Tuesday the Porte's fresh reply to the Armenian Reform scheme. The measures suggested are accepted in principle, discussion being requested on certain points. The impression at first prevailed in Constantinople that the reply really amounted to a refusal of the Powers' demands, but on closer examination it is thought to be a considerable step towards an acceptance of the reforms.

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Albert D. Vandam's new book, "French Men and French Manners," is being pushed forward by Messrs. Chapman and Hall for early publication. "Paris and its Inhabitants" is the little of the introduction, in which the author describes the immense power of the capital, and how it rules the whole of the land, not only in politics but in matters of literature, art, fashion, and the drama. The boasted superiority of the Parisienne in feminine fashions was, however, laid law by an Englishman, the late Mr. Worth. It is doubtful, says Mr. Vandam, whether the Empress Eugenie, with all her exquisite beauty and instinctive elegance, would have been able to effect the radical change accomplished by the farmer apprentice of Swan and Edgar. Once a more powerful Sovereign than even Napoleon III's consort tried and failed. "I candidly own I am annoyed," exclaimed Louis XIV, one day, "to find that with all my kingly authority in this country I have been crying in vain against those extravagantly high structures on women's heads. Not a single person has felt inclined to make them lower in deference to me. But all at once there appears upon the scene a stranger, a bit of rubbish (une guenille) from England, who wears her hair low upon her head, and suddenly all the princesses go from one extreme to the other." The "bit of rubbish" was Lady Sandwich, the wife of the English Ambassador.

The new—the third—edition of Mr. Henry T. Wharton's memoir and translation of Sappho, which has been out of print since 1889, will be published by Mr. John Lane in a few days. The book will be bound in blue cloth—this being the ground colour of the national flags of Greece—ornamented and lettered in gold, and Mr. Aubrey Beardsley has made a design for the cover. There will be three illustrations: a view of Mitylene, the birthplace of the poetess, a copy of the Fayum fragments, and the head of Sappho engraved by Mr. John Cother Webb from Mr Alma-Tadema's picture Although no new verses justifiably attributable to Sappho have been discovered of late years. Mr. Wharton has been able to add to this edition an amount of fresh matter as well as new metrical versions. Professor F. T. Palgrave has allowed the introduction of two or three of his own translations, and Lady Burton has permitted her husband's work—he turned Catullus's Latin imitation of the ode to Lesbia into English verse—to be included in the volume.

Next year the hundredth anniversary of the death of Robert Burns will be celebrated, and the announcement of a "centenary edition" is therefore well timed. Mr. W. E. Henley and Mr. T. F. Henderson are to be the editors of the work, which will be produced in four volumes, published at intervals of about three months in the course of this year or next. The first is to consist of "Poems published by Burns," the second of "Posthumous Poems," and the third of "Songs," all equipped with notes and illustrations; the fourth of "Songs, doubtful pieces, addenda, glossarial index, and general index," will contain an essay on the life and genius of Burns by Mr. W. E. Henley. The purpose of the editors is to present as pure a text as collation with manuscripts and original editions will yield, arranging the verses, as far as possible, according to the dates of publication in their author's lifetime. An "edition de luxe" of 750 copies, illustrated with photogravures of authentic portraits and facsimilia of famous manuscripts, will be issued in addition to the popular edition, which will contain a portrait and some two dozen other etchings by Mr. William Hole, R.S.A. Messrs. T. and A. Constable, Edinburgh, are the printers, and the edition will be published by Messrs. T. C. and E. C. Jack, of that city.

The long-talked of "Pocket Dictionary of the Modern Greek and English Languages as actually Written and Spoken," will be published by Mr. Murray in a few days. The work is described as being a "copious vocabulary of all words and expressions current in ordinary reading and in everyday talk, with special illustration, by means of distinctive signs, of the colloquial and popular Greek language." The editor, Dr. A. N. Jannaris, is Assistant-Professor of Greek Literature in the National University of Greece, and is the author of several books.

Bret Harte has now completed the trilogy of which "A Waif of the Plains" and "A Ward of the Golden Gate" were the first two parts. The third volume is entitled "Clarence," and will be published shortly by Messrs. Chatto and Windus. In the autumn this firm will issue "The Impressions of Aureole." Mrs. Alan Gardner's "Rifle and Spear with the Rajpoots" will be ready in a few weeks.

A companion volume to "Life at the Zoo," by the same author, Mr. C. J. Cornish, is to be published in the present month by Messrs. Seeley and Co. It is called "Wild England of To-day." and describes in detail a number of typical wild places in England, with the wild life in them. Among these are the Culver Cliffs and other southern precipices, the estuaries of Poole, and Christchurch. Abbotsbury Swannery the Hampshire woods and streams, the Surrey pons, the "White Horse" country, the Isis valley, and the little-known Yorkshire fen. The habits of the wild creatures there found are described in all varieties of weathers. The book is lavishly illustrated.

A volume of ten plates, some in colour, from unpublished drawings by Ruskin, with selected passages from his works, will be issued shortly by Mr. George Allen under the title "Studies in both Arts." "The Principles of Art according to John Ruskin," compiled by Mr. William White, is another book which will be published in the autumn by Mr. Allen. This volume has been prepared with the object of providing a complete summary of the Principles of Art from the various works of Professor Ruskin as illustrated by him in the collection of examples and studies in the museum at Sheffield. It will also contain some hitherto unpublished matter by Mr. Ruskin, which was written with special reference to some of the pictures obtained by him for the St. George's Guild. Mr. White is, of course, well-known as having been in charge of the Ruskin Museum for the past five years, and he has been permitted to make use of all the published writings of the master.

M. Jules Bois, the author of "L'Eternelle Poupee," the mystic romance that ran amidst much sensation some time since in the Gil Blas, will issue a volume of short stories in about a fortnight. "La Douleur d'Aimer" is the title chosen. It has been given to a privileged few to set eyes on one of the ninety-nine copies printed of Ernest Renan's work "Ma Sœur Henriette. Early next month this exceedingly rare volume will be in the hands of the general bublic. The edition has been illustrated by Ary Renan. The manuscript of the seventh and concluding volume of the Duc d'Aumale's "Histoire des Princes de Conde" has been delivered to the publisher.

La Volonte du Bonheur, by Jules Cases (Ollendorff); Fragile, by Louis de Robert, the first novel of a young writer who has already won a reputation by his work on the Journal (Dantu); Quatre Femmes, by AdolpheCheneviere, author of the well-known Honneur de Femme, and several other popular works (Lemerre); L'Adoration, by Leon Barracand, who has passed from the camp of the literary Anarchists into that of the mystics (Lemerre); L'Ange, by Rene Maizeroy, "par excellence" the ladies' novelist (Lemerre).

onel Colvile's new book on "The Land of the Springs" will be published immediately by Mr. d Arnold. The author, who succeeded Sir ald Portal as British Commissioner in Uganda, gives a narrative of his campaign against Kabarega, and the expeditions despatched in various directions for the purpose of pacifying the country, amongst which was Major Owen's visit to Wadelai

At the end of this month Captain Bottego, the author of "The Juba Explored," will leave Italy for another expedition in Africa. He will be accompanied by Signor Sacchi, the son of the patriot, who will make mineralogical and zoological collections; by Signor Vannutelli, who will take astronomical observations; and by SignorCiterni, an officer whose duty it will be to keep the diary of the expedition.

Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co's new "Novel Series" will begin on the 28th of this month with the publication of Mrs. Humphry Ward's new tale, "The Story of Bessie Costrell," which is to be issued at the price of two shillings. The second volume, Mr. F. Anstey's "Lira and Lancet," will appear on the 16th of July. American as well as English authors will contribute to this series.

Messrs. Bliss, Sands, and Foster are about to publish the second volume of their new series, called "Public Men of To-Day." The subject is the greatest living Chinese statesman, Li-Hung-Chang, of whom it may be said that his past advocacy of judicious borrowing from European civilization, after the Japanese method, has not yet been fully recognised in England. The author of the new volume, Professor R. K. Douglas, of the British Museum, quired his great knowledge of China and the Chinese long ago in China itself.

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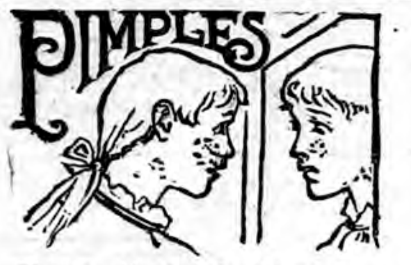
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The Patent Office, Trade Marks Branch, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.,
27th November, 1894.

Sir,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those woods (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13527, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries.

REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH. STRENGTH. & ENERGY.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
Manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S-PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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NOTICES.

(REGISTERED)

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Appreciated for its delicate perfume and the feeling of comfort and freshness which it imparts to the skin

KANANGA EXTRACT

A DELICIOUS EXOTIC PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF
At once original, grateful and persistently fragrant.

RIGAUD & Cie, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

DISEASES OF THE CHEST

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

Prescribed in France for the last **30 years** for the cure of BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION of the LUNGS, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS and CATARRH.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP arrests the COUGH, Spitting of Blood and NIGHTSWEATS and the APPETITE improves rapidly. — a fact soon demonstrated by an increase in weight and healthy appearance.

Grimault's Syrup has a rose colour, and is sold in flat oval bottles.

Beware of Imitations.

GRIMAULT & Co
PARIS

ROBUST CHILDHOOD
VIGOROUS MUSCULAR MANHOOD

DUSART'S SYRUP

OF
Lactophosphate of Lime

NATURE'S TONIC RESTORATIVE for Rickety, Scrofulous Children, sufferers from general and Nervous Debility, Poor Blood, Pale Complexions, Flabby Muscles and Excesses.

DUSART'S Syrup (or the Wine) helps children teething, furnishes the bone-forming material during the growing period, developes contracted narrow chests, weak lungs, feeble constitutions and crooked legs.

DUSART'S Syrup prevents Diarrhœa of infants, increases flow of milk in nursing mothers and is recommended by the Profession to the pregnant and for all cases where the vital energies are being sapped by wasting diseases.

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SANTAL MIDY

Relieves the scalding pain at once and

CURES

all discharges from the genito-urinary organs in either sex in

48 HOURS

Santal-Midy is a specific for Cystitis

obtained from the best Mysere wood.

Unlike the sandal oil of the Bazars, it is superior to Copaiba, Cubeb, or Injections, and causes no inconveniences.

Beware of imitations

Each tiny Capsule bears the name MIDY

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BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS.

FOR

GOUT,
RHEUMATISM,
SCIATICA,
LUMBAGO,
NEURALGIA.

They claim a superiority over all other Gout and Rheumatic Medicines.

They give relief from pain in a few hours, and a speedy cure without the slightest inconvenience, and it is *their peculiar property that the first dose* completely arrests the frequent tendency of *those diseases to attack some vital* part, and at the same time their action is so gentle (the composition being purely vegetable) that they may be taken by the most delicate persons.

Manufactured in England by PROUT & Co., 229, Strand, London, and sold at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per box, or obtainable through any Chemist or Store in India; or from the Agents, Bathgate & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

LADIES! Save all intermediary profits by purchasing your

KNITTING, EMBROIDERY, FANCY WOOLS AND SILKS.

THE PROVIDENCE MILLS SPINNING CO.,
Bradford, Yorks, Eng.

Guarantee the full weight of 16-oz. to the lb. Their Wools and Silks are not weighted with heavy dyes or chemicals, but are all of the **Best Quality** and **Pure Fast Dye.**

Mention this Paper.

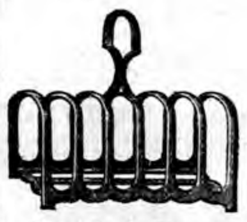
AT FIRST COST,
DIRECT from the SPINNERS.
Prices and Samples Post Free.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS ELECTROPLATE,

BOMBAY & POONA.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver Set, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Rs. 120.
Various other designs and qualities. Rs. 45, Rs. 65, and Rs. 85.



Toast Racks Plated Nickel Silver, Rs. 14, Rs. 15, Rs. 25.

Biscuit Boxes Finest Electroplate Rs. 36 and Rs. 45, Cut Crystal Bowls.

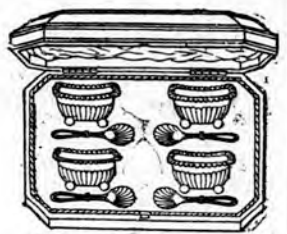
Lunch Cruets Cut Glass Electroplate Mounts, Rs. 28.

Horn with Silver Rim and Shield, Rs. 35 each.

Cut Glass Butter, Plated Nickel Servers, Rs. 28, Rs. 25, Rs. 23.

Lunch Cruets, Rs. 18, Rs. 22.

Revolving Butter, Rs. 60.



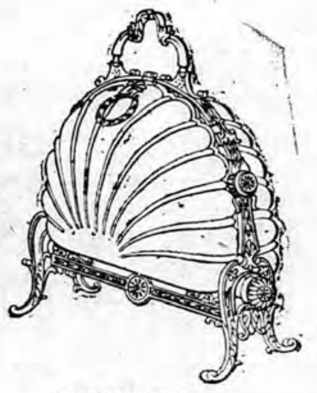
2 Pairs Salt and Spoons in Velvet Lined Case, Rs. 55.

Knife, Fork and Spoon in Case, Rs. 25.

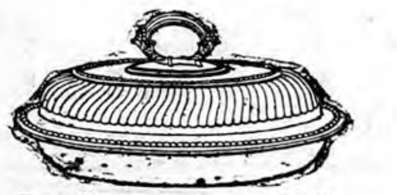
Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring in Case, Rs. 30.

Biscuit Open, Rs. 100.

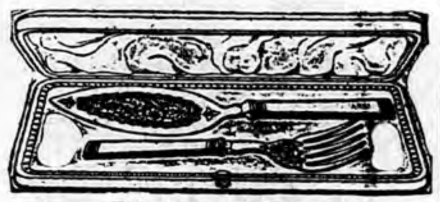
Holster with Shoulder Strap, Cut Glass Bottle and two Aluminium Beakers....Rs. 80.
Do. do. with Silver Cup .... „ 140.
Do. E.P. Bottle & 2 E. P. Beakers.. „ 60.



Biscuit Closed, Rs. 100.



Entre Dishes Fluted..........Rs. 85.
Do. do. Plain .... „ 65.

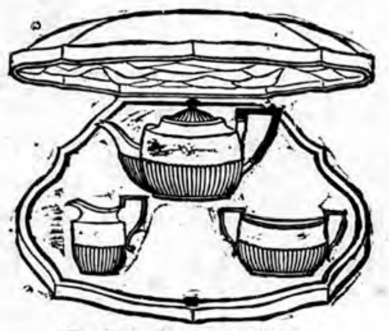


Fish Carvers in Case, Rs. 28.

Doulton Salad Bowls with Servers, Rs. 45 and Rs. 60.

Call Whistles, Rs. 1-12, Rs. 2, and Rs. 3-8.

Silver Pocket Fruit Knives, Rs. 10 each.



Tea Set complete in Velvet lined Case, Rs. 180.

Ice Pails Plain Fluted or floral designs, Rs. 18, Rs. 28, Rs. 30 and Rs. 38.

Hotwater Vegetable Dish with Divisions, Rs. 165.

Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream' The Finest quality manufactured. Rs. 320.

Finest Plated Nickel Silver, Coffee, Tea, Sugar and Cream, Best quality manufactured. Rs. 300.

CARRIAGE CLOCKS & TIMEPIECES.

CLOCK, STRIKING ON GONG,
PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL,
Rs. 145 CASH.

KEYLESS CARRIAGE CLOCK
THE WINDER IS AT THE BOTTOM OF THE CASE
Rs. 225 CASH.

HAMILTON & Co., BOMBAY.

CARRIAGE TIMEPIECE,
PLAIN GILT CASE, WHITE DIAL,
Rs. 30 CASH.

FANCY CARRIAGE CLOCK,
STRIKING ON GONG,
Rs. 135 CASH.

EACH CLOCK OR T MEPIECE IS FITTED IN A STRONG LEATHER TRAVELLING CASE.

ASK FOR

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. v. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness. Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

The Company's NEW COOKERY BOOK sent free on application to

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NOTICES.

KEMP'S EQUATORIAL, HAIR DOUCHE.

I WILL TRY IT!

OH! BRING ME A BRUSH & COMB.

Per Bottle - R. 2/8 & 1/8

KEMP & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY.

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PETER MÖLLER'S

COD LIVER OIL

Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.

HIGHEST PRIZES AT NINETEEN

MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL
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The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste" or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuabre therapeutic.

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Will reduce f
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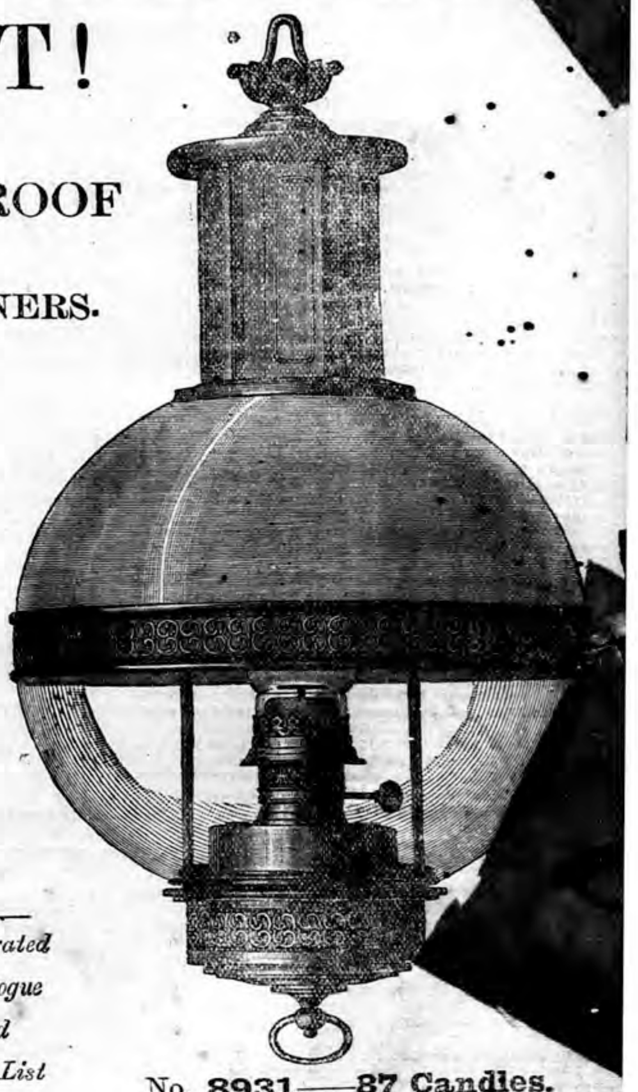
LIGHT! more LIGHT!

NEW DESIGNS OF STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF HANGING LAMPS,

FITTED WITH CENTRAL DRAUGHT BURNERS.

THESE
LAMPS
CAN BE HAD
WITH
LARGE REFLECTER
TIN SHADES.

No. **8069**—**87** Candles.
No. **8068**—**50** „



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No. **8932**—**50** „
No. **8099**—**22** „

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R. DITMAR,

LATE THEODOR KNAUST,
No. 69, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

TRADE MARK
REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC

REYNOLDS' GOUT SPECIFIC is acknowledged throughout the whole world to be the most certain remedy for Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica. A single dose affording relief within a few hours. Highly recommended by Doctors and others. Dr. Brewster (for many years one of the leading Physicians in Paris) writes:—I have prescribed REYNOLDS GOUT SPECIFIC in all cases of Rheumatic affections and found it an infallible remedy. I have always had much pleasure in recommending it, and consider it a safe and invaluable medicine.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.
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